

NBSIR 75-688

Performance of Mobile Homes - A Field Inspection Study

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Interim Report

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Richard W. Roberts, Director

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Abstract

A field inspection study of mobile homes was conducted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The objective of the study was to evaluate the causes of mobile home problems by physically inspecting available units at various locations in the United States. A total of 257 units were inspected consisting mostly of mobile homes purchased by HUD and used as temporary housing for victims of the 1972 Hurricane Agnes disaster. The total number of problems found was 3,528 for the 257 units inspected. Of these problems, 2120 were directly related to inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, certification of designs, plant inspection), 934 were routine maintenance problems, and 374 were attributed to mechanical/electrical appliances and equipment. This report presents a computer listing of all problems plus photographic examples of observed problems.

The number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now in use in the United States. Additionally, this was a problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.

Key Words: Enforcement process; field inspection; house trailers; housing; Hurricane Agnes; mobile homes; performance data; standards.

SI Conversion Units

In view of the present accepted practice in this country for building technology, common U.S. units of measurement have been used throughout this publication. In recognition of the position of the United States as a signatory to the General Conference on Weights and Measures, which gave official status to the metric SI system of units in 1960, appropriate conversion factors have been provided in the table below. The reader interested in making further use of the coherent system of SI units is referred to:

NBS SP330, 1972 Edition, "The International System of Units"

E380-72 ASTM Metric Practice Guide (American National Standard Z210.1)

Table of Conversion Factors to Metric (S.I.) Units

Physical Quantity	To convert from	to	multiply by
Length	inch	meter	$2.54* \times 10^{-2}$
	foot	m	$3.048* \times 10^{-1}$
Area	inch ²	m ²	$6.4516* \times 10^{-4}$
	foot ²	m ²	9.290×10^{-2}
Volume	inch ³	m ³	1.639×10^{-5}
	foot ³	m ³	2.832×10^{-2}
Temperature	Fahrenheit	Celsius	$t_c = (t_F - 32)/1.8$
Temperature difference	Fahrenheit	Kelvin	$K = (\Delta t_F)/1.8$
Pressure	inch Hg (60F)	newton/m ²	3.377×10^3
Mass	lbm	kg	4.536×10^{-1}
Mass/unit area	lbm/ft ²	kg/m ²	4.882
Moisture content rate	lbm/ft ² week	kg/m ² s	8.073×10^{-6}
Density	lbm/ft ³	kg/m ³	1.602×10^1
Thermal conductivity	Btu/hr ft ² (F/inch)	$\frac{W}{mK}$	1.442×10^{-1}
U-value	Btu/hr ft ² F	$\frac{W}{m^2K}$	5.678
Thermal resistance	F/(Btu/hr ft ²)	K/(W/m ²)	1.761×10^{-1}
Heat Flow	Btu/hr ft ²	W/m ²	3.155

*Exact value; others are rounded to fourth place.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 MOBILE HOME INDUSTRY. One of the solutions to the lower-cost housing shortage in the United States today is the use of mobile homes as permanent dwellings. Mobile homes represent one-fifth of all housing units produced in each of the last five years (1970 through 1974) and included 96% of houses under \$20,000 produced in 1973. The production of mobile homes increased dramatically from 100,000 units in 1960 to around 600,000 units in 1973. This growth has resulted primarily from the mobile home industry's ability to produce adequate housing at lower initial cost as compared to conventional housing. The production of mobile homes is regulated at the state and local level. An existing standard, ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes [1]^{1/}, has been adopted in total, or with slight modifications, by 45 states for use in mobile home enforcement programs.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH. Recently, many individuals and groups have questioned the effectiveness of mobile homes in providing safe, adequate and low-cost shelter. Although life-safety aspects such as questionable fire safety and susceptibility to wind damage receive the most publicity, functional characteristics appear to be of broader concern to mobile home owners. It is recognized that the mobile home supply process (manufacturing, transportation, siting^{2/}) differs greatly from conventional housing and is partly responsible for some of their unique performance problems. Unfortunately, there is a limited amount of organized documentation of these problems making it difficult to pinpoint which aspect of the mobile home supply process may be deficient.

In response to this recognized problem of lack of information, a project funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research, was structured around the following objectives:

- A. Identification and documentation of the significant mobile home performance problems.
- B. Determine the relationship of these identified problems to provisions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes, the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, certification of designs, plant inspection), and durability of materials (mortgage insurance concern).
- C. Identification of needed areas of research relative to the mobile home supply process.

To achieve these objectives the project was divided into three principal tasks. Task I was organized to collect and analyze problem data in the structural, electrical, heating, plumbing and transportation areas. The object of Task II was to evaluate the cause of mobile home problems by physically inspecting mobile homes. Task III will summarize the data obtained in Tasks I and II and determine if a relationship exists between the identified problems, the Standard, and/or the enforcement process. Reference [2] outlines the data acquisition and analysis methodology developed for these tasks.

1.3 FIELD INSPECTION TASK. Since the degree of problem detail obtained in Task I varied considerably, the field inspection of mobile homes was necessary to determine specific causes and consequences of the performance problems. Units inspected included those used by HUD for temporary housing following the Hurricane Agnes disaster and mobile homes from the private sector.

This report provides a description and documentation of the field inspection effort entailed in the completion of Task II. The number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now in use in the United States. Additionally, this was a problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.

^{1/} References are listed at end of report.

^{2/} Siting encompasses placement and leveling the mobile home on its foundation, installing steps, skirting and connecting utilities.

2.0 Summary of Field Inspection Procedures

2.1 INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH. The personnel capabilities available at the National Bureau of Standards made it possible to assemble a field inspection team that was interdisciplinary in nature and capable of providing expertise in many phases of the building process. The team consisted of a project manager - structural engineer and five other members with engineering background in the fields of building materials, plumbing, heating, electrical and fire technology.

Prior to initiation of the field inspection task, the inspection team members visited several manufacturing plants in order to become more familiar with the mobile home construction process. Also, facilities established by HUD in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania for training of repair crews that were responsible for maintenance of mobile home heating, plumbing and electrical systems were visited by the field inspection team.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION TECHNIQUES. Field inspection techniques were developed in Wilkes-Barre for use in both HUD and private mobile home inspections. Mobile homes in various states of disrepair at several locations around the Wilkes-Barre area were used to develop field inspection techniques. The condition of the units varied from those which were damaged beyond repair to units in good shape that were being kept by HUD for possible use in future disasters. Inspection of severely damaged units made it possible to observe structural framing techniques, plumbing trees, wiring techniques, heat duct assemblies and insulation. Both destructive and non-destructive inspection procedures were developed by the inspection team utilizing these units.

The "non-destructive" inspection procedures used for the vast majority of mobile homes consisted of a visual inspection with no permanent construction removed. Partition construction could be observed in unfinished closets, water heater compartments and furnace enclosures. Plumbing inspections were confined to the hot water heater compartment, under kitchen and bathroom sinks and at washer hookups. Heating system evaluation was confined to the furnace compartment and by removal of floor registers. The electrical system could be evaluated at the load center and by removal of switch plates and duplex outlet covers.

"Destructive" inspection procedures included the selective removal of ceiling panels, wall paneling (interior and exterior), floor decking and underside weather barrier material so that structural framing, insulation, vapor barriers, electrical wiring methods, and plumbing trees could be inspected and overall workmanship evaluated. It was possible to use the "destructive" inspection procedure on eighteen mobile homes set aside for NBS use by HUD at Wilkes-Barre. While some of these units were damaged, most were in good condition and NBS was granted permission to perform any type of destructive evaluation down to and including complete dismantling of the unit. Samples of materials such as cabinet doors, wall paneling, ceiling material, electrical and plumbing parts and fixtures were removed and returned to NBS for study.

2.3 DATA RECORDING TECHNIQUES. The data recording techniques used in the field inspection effort were both written and photographic. Inspection forms and photographs along with available maintenance data (173 of the 257 mobile homes) formed the basis for evaluation of the individual mobile homes examined during the field inspection task.

2.3.1 Inspection Forms. Appendix A contains examples of the inspection forms used in the field inspection effort. A set of these forms were filled out on each mobile home inspected and included unit identification, structural, plumbing, heating and electrical data. These "check list" type forms were designed to obtain as much information as possible without destroying or damaging components of the mobile home. Applicable paragraphs of the ANSI A119.1 Standard are included adjacent to each item on the electrical, plumbing and heating forms whenever possible for reference.

2.3.2 Photographic Documentation. To augment the inspection data and to provide a tool for future evaluation, a photographic record of each mobile home inspection was made. In addition to a photograph to identify the mobile home, photographs were taken of ANSI A119.1 Standard violations, component or system failures and any other unusual conditions related to performance that existed on the interior and exterior of the unit.

2.4 MOBILE HOMES INSPECTED. A total of 257 mobile homes were field inspected, of which, 237 were HUD Hurricane Agnes units located at Wilkes-Barre. Since these units had been manufactured at approximately the same time and many were transported over unusually long distances and had been sited under emergency conditions, the field study was planned to include units from the private sector. Sources were sought which would allow access to a large number of units at a single location because of the difficulty of locating and arranging inspections of individually owned mobile homes. Also, it was desirable to have access to purchase specifications and maintenance records of any homes inspected.

A privately owned mobile home park was visited in Lexington Park, Maryland consisting of 25 new single wide units which had just been installed and occupied. These duplex rental units had been built to a specification established by the park owner and had unique construction characteristics. Each unit was divided into two living areas with separate bath, kitchen and sleeping facilities. Discussions with the owner and the park maintenance staff and the inspection of the only unoccupied unit revealed no special problems other than those of a routine maintenance nature.

Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming was visited to obtain data which could be related to durability of mobile homes constructed in 1962 and 1965. The maximum number of units deployed at Cheyenne was 246. The Air Force was in the process of moving these units to other sites. Four of the 94 mobile homes remaining at Cheyenne were given detailed inspections. Maintenance records for these 4 units, kept since purchase, were also obtained. These units which are being used as housing for families of construction personnel have each been moved 11 times over an average distance of 650 miles per move. The mobile homes were purchased under an Air Force specification and had been maintained for the Government by a private company. Construction characteristics appeared to be significantly better than present mobile home construction, possibly as a result of the unique Air Force procurement and manufacturing requirements.

A private mobile home park containing 200 mobile homes manufactured in 1971 and 1972 was visited in Montgomery, Alabama, and 11 units were physically inspected. These units were owned by the Alabama Farm Bureau (not state affiliated) and rented to Air Force personnel attending 12 week courses at Maxwell Air Force Base. In addition to inspection of these 11 units, maintenance records for one 12 week occupancy period were obtained for all 200 units.

Five mobile homes being modified under a HUD Grant for use by handicapped students were inspected at St. Andrews College in Laurinburg, North Carolina. These units were obtained by the College from the HUD Agnes stockpile and purchase, maintenance, and refurbishment data for the units were available.

3.0 Characteristics of Field Inspected Mobile Homes

3.1 MANUFACTURING CHARACTERISTICS. Table 1 identifies the twenty-two states where 188 of the 257 field inspected units were manufactured. The state of manufacture for the remaining 69 units could not be determined. Tables 2 and 3 indicate the year of manufacture and the width of all units in the field inspection study for which this data is available.

Figure 1 describes the distribution of mobile homes by manufacturer for those units in the field study. The manufacturer was known for 232 units of the 257 units inspected. These 232 units were built by 80 different manufacturers with only 8 manufacturers supplying more than 6 units each.

3.2 ANSI A119.1 STANDARD COMPLIANCE DATA. Certification seals are attached to mobile homes by enforcement officials to indicate that construction of the unit complies with a prescribed code or standard. Seals were found on 173 of the 257 units in the sample. In this report, it is assumed that mobile homes with certification seals were constructed according to the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or a modified version of that Standard in effect during the year of manufacture. Table 4 presents the seal data for the field inspected mobile homes.

4.0 Data Analysis Methodology

4.1 PROBLEM CATALOG DEVELOPMENT. Because of the large quantity of data being collected, it was necessary to develop a data handling system using computer techniques. The system devised consisted of a listing of performance problems, a coding technique to record the problems and computer programs to organize and present the data.

The Performance Problem List is organized around three major subsections and a miscellaneous subsection. The mobile home performance problems significant to the project are categorized under one of the three major subsections listed below and indicated in figure 2.

- A. Problems Related to ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes and Enforcement Process
- B. Routine Maintenance Problems
- C. Appliance and Equipment Problems

This categorization of problems allows documentation of all mobile home performance problems encountered during the inspections.

The ANSI Standard A119.1/Enforcement Process Subsection represents virtually the entire 1974 edition of the Standard [1], with coding symbols being assigned for appropriate paragraphs. In the case of the Plumbing (Part C), Heating (Part D) and Electrical (Part E), sections of the Standard, the paragraph numbers and key words appear just as they do in the Standard. Construction (Part B) differs in that it is organized around major construction components, such as roof, walls, doors, etc. Therefore, some Standard paragraph numbers which pertain to several components are repeated, i.e., weather resistance. It should be noted that the problems reported under the ANSI Standard A119.1/Enforcement Process Subsection are related either to inadequacies or omissions in the Standard itself or to deficiencies in the Standard enforcement process. No attempt is made in this report to segregate the problems into these two areas. Such an evaluation will be made in a later report of this series where the significant problems will be examined in greater detail by considering all data accumulated in the project.

The Routine Maintenance Subsection is organized under the same general headings as the ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process Subsection; i.e., construction, plumbing, heating and electrical. The Appliance and Equipment Subsection is grouped by appliance; i.e., furnace, range, hot water heater, refrigerator, exhaust fan and smoke detector. Since components of each appliance are listed, it was possible to pinpoint the component problem where the detail of the data permitted.

A problem level concept is employed in the Performance Problem List to organize and assist in the evaluation of the data. Figure 2 illustrates problem levels 1, 2, and 3 and figure 3 isolates ANSI A119.1 (Construction) to illustrate levels 2 through 7. The problem summation lists in Appendix B show the problem level for each item in the last column and in some cases the problem list has been extended to an 8th level. It must be remembered, however, that the problem level concept was established as a tool to order the existing data and does not impart any degree of importance or significance to the individual problems as they relate to one another.

A coding system was developed which facilitated the rapid tabulation of mobile home performance problems. Each problem in the list was represented by an alphanumeric code with which problems were entered by a reviewer on a computer coding sheet along with available identification information (manufacturer, size, year of manufacture, etc.) for each mobile home.

4.2 COMPUTER TECHNIQUES. Data processing programs were developed to process the data and to delineate problem areas. The most important of these was a program which printed out summation tables of the problems relative to the levels within the problem list (Appendix B). In addition, the program rank ordered the problems by "frequency-of-occurrence" within each level.

5.0 Problem Summation Tables

5.1 ORGANIZATION AND USE OF SUMMATION TABLES. Figures 4, 5 and 6 indicate the organization of the problem summation tables.

- Figure 4 - 1st through 3rd level grouping of problems
 Figure 5 - 2nd through 4th level grouping of problems
 Figure 6 - 2nd through 8th level grouping of problems

Each grouping deals with the same problems but progressively more detail is shown in going from the first through the third grouping.

Columns labeled (A), (B), (C), (D), (Homes), (% Homes), and (Level) in figures 4, 5 and 6 are defined below.

Column (A) - The code assigned to identify a particular problem.

Column (B) - A brief description of the problem or area of concern including the appropriate part or paragraph number in the ANSI A119.1 Standard.

Column (C) - The number of problems that have been coded with the code identified on that line in Column A. Reported information on the problem has not allowed coding below the level of detail of the particular line. For example, in figure 4, consider problem code NPLM (Plumbing - Routine Maintenance); 17 of the 216 problems were recorded under the general plumbing category, while problem description allowed the remaining 199 problems to be recorded with greater detail (See page 53 of Appendix B).

Column (D) - The summation of all problems at a discrete level. For example, Figure 4 shows that the total number of problems associated with Routine Maintenance is 934 which is made up of the following:

Construction	550
Plumbing	216
Electrical	124
Heating	44
Total	934

The number of problems at a given level is the summation of problems at the next lower level. As an example, the number of level 1 problems (3528) consists of the following level 2 problems: 2120 ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process problems, 934 Routine Maintenance problems, 374 Mechanical/Electrical Appliance problems, and 100 Miscellaneous problems.

Column (Homes) - The values in this column indicate the number of mobile homes in the sample that had one or more of the problems identified on each line (235 mobile homes for Construction, ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process, in fig.4).

Column (% Homes) - The entries in this column indicate the percentage of the total number of mobile homes reviewed in the sample which had the problem identified on each line. For example, under Construction, ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process, in figure 4:

$$\frac{235 \text{ homes with problems}}{257 \text{ homes in sample}} \times 100 = 91.4\%$$

Column (Level) - These entries define the level of detail of the problem for each line.

Columns labeled (% 2nd) and (% 1st) in figure 4 are defined below:

In figure 4 consider the example of "Construction (CONS) - ANSI Standard A119.1/Enforcement Process."

Column (% 2nd) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 2nd level problems that are contained at the third level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 3 Problems}}{\text{Level 2 Problems}} = \frac{730}{2120} \times 100 = 34.4\%$$

Column (% 1st) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 1st level problems that are contained at each lower level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 3 Problems}}{\text{Level 1 Problems}} = \frac{730}{3528} \times 100 = 20.7\%$$

Columns labeled (% 3rd), (% 2nd), and (% 1st) in figure 5 are defined below:

In figure 5 consider the example of "Exterior Walls (EXTW) - Construction - ANSI Standard All9.1/Enforcement Process."

Column (% 3rd) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 3rd level problems which are contained at each 4th level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 3 Problems}} = \frac{237}{730} \times 100 = 32.5\%$$

Column (% 2nd) - Percentages relating 3rd and 4th levels to the 2nd level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 2 Problems}} = \frac{237}{2120} \times 100 = 11.2\%$$

Column (% 1st) - Percentages relating 2nd, 3rd, and 4th levels to the first level.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 1 Problems}} = \frac{237}{3528} \times 100 = 6.7\%$$

Columns labeled (% 7th), (% 6th), (% 5th), (% 4th), and (% 3rd) on figure 6 are defined below.

In figure 6 consider the example of "Rain Leak at Membrane Joint (RLMP1.) - Roof System - Construction, ANSI Standard All9.1/Enforcement Process."

Column (% 7th) - Entries in this column are percentages denoting the portions of 7th level problems for each 8th level problem. This column is blank in figure 6 since there are no 8th level problems shown on this sample table.

Columns (% 6th), (% 5th), (% 4th), (% 3rd) - Entries in these columns relate the number of problems at a given level to preceding levels (6, 5, 4 and 3).

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 6 Problems}} = \frac{2}{7} \times 100 = 28.6\% \text{ (Column \% 6th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 5 Problems}} = \frac{2}{162} \times 100 = 1.2\% \text{ (Column \% 5th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 4 Problems}} = \frac{2}{184} \times 100 = 1.1\% \text{ (Column \% 4th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 3 Problems}} = \frac{2}{730} \times 100 = 0.3\% \text{ (Column \% 3rd)}$$

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEMS. The summation of all 3528 problems attributed to the 257 mobile homes inspected in the field survey is presented in Appendix B. These data are rank ordered at level 2 with 60.1% of the problems being ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process connected, 26.5% related to Routine Maintenance, 10.6% included under Mechanical/Electrical Appliances and Equipment and 2.8% classified as Miscellaneous problems. These data are summarized in table 5 and the problems under these main headings are discussed below. The referenced photographs in Appendix C show construction details along with problems encountered.

5.2.1 ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS RELATED PROBLEMS. Those problems that could be related to the ANSI A119.1 Standard/Enforcement Process category comprised 60.1% of the total problems. Of these 2120 problems, the rank ordered distribution as summarized in table 6 is 730 construction, 701 plumbing system, 409 heating system and 280 electrical system.

5.2.1.1 Construction. A rank ordering of construction problems through level 4 can be seen on page 39 with expansions to all levels tabulated on pages 42 through 44. Table 7 shows the distribution of construction problems by building component. Of the 730 construction problems found, 32.5% were attributed to "Exterior Walls" with a distribution as shown on table 8. Corrosion of exterior fasteners (durability) was the largest problem area (figures C-1, C-2 and C-3) while weather resistance-rain leaks (figures C-5 and C-6) was second and wall cladding attachment (figures C-4 and C-7) was third. Other exterior wall problems are shown in figure C-8.

The second most troublesome component was the "Roof System" which encompassed 25.2% of the construction problems. Of the roof problems, 88% were attributed to rain leaks, i.e., penetration of the water resistant membrane (see figures C-9 through C-18). In this context, the membrane is considered to be the metallic roof material and sealants that forms the covering for the roof truss structural system. Figures C-19 through C-28 are examples of roof construction and some of the problems encountered.

"Partition Walls" at 16.4% (fig. C-29 through C-33), "Transit Considerations" 11.4% (fig. C-34 through C-38) and "Floor Systems" 10.3% (fig. C-39 through C-52) form the bulk of the remaining construction problems. The remaining 4.2% of the construction problems were attributed to "Exterior Doors," "Windows" and "Tiedowns" and are illustrated in figures C-53 through C-60.

5.2.1.2 Plumbing. The next category in order of frequency-of-occurrence was plumbing. Of the 2120 ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process related problems, 33.1% or 701 were attributed to the plumbing system (see table 6). A rank ordering of plumbing problems through level 4 can be seen on page 39 with expansions to all levels tabulated on pages 44 through 48. Table 9 summarizes the problem order. Of the 701 plumbing problems found, 31.0% were attributed to the "Water Distribution System" with the greatest single problem area being the water outlets and supply connections. These problems were concerned with the absence of adequate marking of the fresh water connection and the lack of a cap for sealing the water inlet. Other "Water Distribution System" problems had to do with water heater relief valves and outlets, figures C-62 through C-64, corrosion of piping, figures C-65 and C-66 and poor workmanship illustrated in figures C-61, C-67 through C-72.

The second most prevalent plumbing problem area was with the "Drainage System", which encompassed 21.7% of the problems. The most frequent problem encountered was the absence of quick disconnect couplings for the drainage system. This violation should not be considered serious due to the emergency conditions in Wilkes-Barre that necessitated "hook-up" expedience. Other drainage system violations can be seen in figures C-73 and C-74 where negative slopes of drain pipes are pictured.

In the "Plumbing Fixtures" section (20.4% of problems), the most frequent violation was the inadequate floor connection of toilets, figure C-79. A submerged ball cock flushing device that could possibly allow flush tank water to back flow into the potable water supply is shown in figure C-78. Other problems were lack of watertightness of shower stall enclosures, figure C-32; and poor access to hot water heaters, figures C-80 and C-81.

"Protective Requirements" were next in order with 7.1% of the plumbing problems. These were attributed to inadequate rodent resistance, figures C-47, C-48, C-50, C-51 and some freezing of pipes, figure C-75.

"Vents and Venting" related problems comprise 3.9% of the plumbing problems. Vent pipe penetrations of the roofing membrane which do not extend above the roof by 2 inches as required by the ANSI A119.1 Standard can be seen in figures C-14 and C-15. The Standard requires vent caps to be removable without requiring removal of flashing from the roof. Figures C-76 and C-77 are photographs of a vent cap which violates this requirement.

5.2.1.3 Heating. The next category in frequency of problem occurrence was "Heating Systems." Of the 2120 ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process related problems, 19.3% or 409 problems were placed in this category. A rank ordering of heating problems through level 4 can be seen on page 39 with expansions to all levels tabulated on pages 48 through 50. The "Heating System" category had only two main divisions, i.e. "Piping Systems" with 51.3% of the problems and "Appliances" with 48.4% of the problems as shown in table 10. Piping systems could only be inspected at the furnace connection and under the mobile home. Piping system problems are illustrated in figures C-82 through C-85. The misuse of flexible piping and inadequate rodent resistance of floor penetrations were the most prevalent problems.

The "Appliance" section included the air distribution portion of the heating system. Deficiencies are shown in figures C-86 through C-89 where a variety of problems concerning registers and risers are illustrated. Inadequate accessibility to heat producing appliances constituted 50 problems that were mainly attributed to hot water heaters as shown in figures C-80 and C-81.

The remaining problems are shown in figures C-90 through C-94. The venting problems are violations of the ANSI A119.1 Standard (figures C-90 and C-91) but the location of the furnace thermostat (figure C-92) and the location of furnace registers (figures C-93 and C-94) are not violations in the strict sense but were prevalent enough to be considered omissions in the Standard or poor construction practice.

5.2.1.4 Electrical. Only 13.2% of the total ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process problems were electrical. Of these 280 electrical problems, 179 were categorized as "Wiring Methods," 36 were "Receptacle Outlets Required" and 19 were listed under "Materials and Equipment." The remaining problems were attributed to Outdoor Outlets, Branch Circuits, Power Supply, Grounding and Bonding, and Lighting Fixtures. The rank ordering of electrical problems through the 4th level can be seen on page 39 with a further breakdown to succeeding levels on pages 50 through 52. Table 11 summarizes these problem areas.

"Wiring Methods" deficiencies are illustrated in figure C-8 and figures C-95 through C-104. The greatest single problem was loose outlet boxes, fixtures and switch boxes. The most prevalent problem under "Receptacle Outlets Required" was simply the lack of, or improper placement of, receptacle outlets. The "Materials and Equipment" violations were all attributed to the use of aluminum wire with switches and receptacles not approved for such use (figure D-107).

An example of properly grounded and improperly grounded pendant type light fixtures are illustrated in figures C-105 and C-106. Figure C-107 shows a load center of a 12' x 60' mobile home with an insufficient number of branch circuits which constitutes an ANSI A119.1 Standard violation.

5.2.2 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS. The 934 problems classified as Routine Maintenance are grouped as follows: 550 Construction, 216 Plumbing, 124 Electrical and 44 Heating. A rank ordering of Routine Maintenance problems through level 4 can be seen on page 40 with expansion to all levels tabulated on pages 52 through 54.

Problems in the construction area included exterior doors (244 or 44.4% of construction problems), windows (122 or 22.2%), exterior stairs (41 or 7.5%), partition doors (40 or 7.3%), skirting (32 or 5.8%), hot water heater compartment (27 or 4.9%) and blocking (20 or 3.6%). Predominate problems with exterior doors included hardware, improper fit, and glass breakage. Partition door problems were all related to hardware and improper fit. Window problems included reglazing, hardware, and improper fit causing water and air leakage. Hot water heater compartment problems included the lack of proper thermal insulation and repairs to exterior access doors.

The majority of plumbing problems were involved with water supply piping (79 or 36.6% of Routine Maintenance plumbing problems), fixtures (69 or 31.9%) and drainage piping (30 or 18.1%). Water supply piping problems were ranked as follows; general exterior piping (64) and exterior frozen piping (18). Other problem areas included leaking, clogged or frozen drains, faucet assembly and flushing device malfunctions, and the site water supply.

The 124 electrical problems were distributed as follows; distribution panel board (55 or 44.4%), receptacle outlets (33 or 26.6%), power pole/lifeline (18 or 14.5%), switches (7 or 5.6%) and exterior light fixtures (3 or 2.4%).

The 44 heating problems consisted mainly of gas and oil supply piping concerns.

5.2.3 MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE PROBLEMS. The 374 problems in this area were separated by appliance type; furnace (181 or 48.4% of all Appliance problems), hot water heater (82 or 21.9%), range (72 or 19.3%), exhaust fan (25 or 6.7%), refrigerator (10 or 2.7%), and smoke detector (2 or 0.8%). A rank ordering of these problems through level 4 can be seen on pages 40 and 41 with expansion to all levels tabulated on pages 54 through 56. The major malfunctioning components of the furnace were the pilot (40), burner and blower controls (35), fuel gun (32), thermostat (21), and blower motor (4). Hot water heater problems were mainly with heating elements (electric), pilots (gas), and pressure relief valves. Pilot light, temperature control and gas leak problems were the major complaints attributed to ranges.

6.0 Summary Comments

A field inspection data collection effort has been described which had as its objective the identification of mobile home performance problems. These data will compliment the Task I performance data and allow a determination of the cause and consequence of the problems which will then be related to Standards, Enforcement and Durability aspects of mobile home construction. A unique interdisciplinary field inspection procedure was developed to efficiently accumulate problem data. Computer techniques were used to organize and assist in the evaluation of these data. The extensive photographic documentation presented in Appendix C is valuable in this evaluative process.

It is important to keep in mind that the number of units included in the field survey is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now being occupied in the U. S. This study concentrated on problems with mobile homes that owners may not have even realized existed and does not reflect the many cases where mobile home occupants have been satisfied with the performance of their units.

References

1. Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B, 1973 and ANSI A119.1, 1974) are available from National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210; Mobile Home Manufacturers Association, 14650 Lee Road, Chantilly, Virginia 22021; and the Trailer Coach Association, 3855 E. LaPolma Avenue, Anaheim, California 92806.
2. Pielert, J.H., Greene, W.E., Skoda, L.F., Street, W.G.; Performance of Mobile Homes - Data Acquisition and Analysis Methodology; NBSIR 75-641, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, February 1975.

Acknowledgement

The authors are indebted to many persons for contributions and guidance that made this report possible. Special thanks are given to NBS staff members who participated in the regulatory and field inspection activity and provided invaluable assistance in the data reduction effort discussed in this report. Staff members from the Center for Building Technology included R. Beausoliel, T. Ray, and W. Niessing. E. Budnick and J. Scott of the Center for Fire Research provided expertise in Fire Protection Engineering and J. Peebles of Plant Division was responsible for the electrical discipline. M. Vogt of Technical Analysis Division prepared the computer programs used for data analysis. J. Finnan and T. Porter, working under outside contracts, provided valuable support to important project tasks.

The outstanding cooperation of John Gibson, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and his staff, both in Washington, D. C. and at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, contributed significantly to the success of this project. Mr. James McCollom of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research provided liaison between NBS staff and OEP operations personnel as well as valuable technical advice resulting from a previous HUD study of the Hurricane Agnes mobile homes.

A special thanks is due to those private and governmental organizations which provided mobile homes for field inspection at various locations around the country.

TABLE 1

Number of Units vs. State of Manufacture

Field Data

<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Alabama	37
Arkansas	12
Florida	6
Georgia	20
Illinois	2
Indiana	25
Kentucky	3
Maryland	2
Michigan	7
Minnesota	2
Mississippi	9
Missouri	1
North Carolina	13
North Dakota	2
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	23
South Carolina	5
Tennessee	10
Texas	1
Utah	2
Virginia	1
Wisconsin	2
Unknown	69
TOTAL	257

Table 2

Year of Manufacture vs. Number of Units

Year	No. of Units
1962	2
1965	2
1971	7
1972	154
1973	1
Unknown	91
Total	257

Table 3

Width vs. Number of Units

Width	No. of Units
10 foot	2
12 foot	255
Total	257

TABLE 4

Seals of Certifying AgenciesField Data (257 Units)

Agency	Type of Agency	Number of Seals
Alabama	State	40
Florida	State	2
Georgia	State	5
Mississippi	State	3
Tennessee	State	7
TOTAL STATE		57
Nationwide Consumer Testing Lab	Third Party	3
Underwriters Lab	Third Party	10
TOTAL THIRD PARTY		13
MHMA/TCA ^{1/}	Trade Association	137
TOTAL TRADE ASSOCIATION		137
OVERALL TOTALS		207 (173 units)
Units With No Seals Attached ^{2/}		84
TOTAL SEALS ^{3/}		291

1/ Trade Association - Mobile Home Manufacturers Association and Trailer Coach Association.

2/ Field Inspection revealed no attached seals.

3/ Exceeds 257 field inspected units because some units had more than one seal.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF REPORTED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

ALL CATEGORIES

CATEGORY OF PROBLEM	LEVEL	REPORTED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	
ANSI Standard A119.1/ Enforcement Process	2	2120	60.1	246	95.7	8.24
Routine Maintenance	2	934	26.5	169	65.8	3.63
Mechanical/Electrical Appliances & Equipment	2	374	10.6	106	41.2	1.46
Miscellaneous	2	100	2.8	53	20.6	.39
TOTAL		3528	100%			13.72

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 38) for additional detail.

TABLE 6

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES
RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 REFERENCE	LEVEL	ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	
Part B - Construction	3	730	34.4	235	91.4	2.84
Part C - Plumbing	3	701	33.1	208	90.9	2.72
Part D - Heating	3	409	19.3	168	65.4	1.59
Part E - Electrical	3	280	13.2	142	55.3	1.09
TOTAL		2120	100%			8.24

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 38) for additional detail.

TABLE 7

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

PART B - CONSTRUCTION

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART B - CONSTRUCTION	LEVEL	ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
B6/B7 Exterior Walls	4	237	32.5	173	67.3	.92
B6/B7 Roof System	4	184	25.2	112	43.6	.72
B6/B7 Partition Walls	4	120	16.4	100	38.9	.47
B-App. Transit Considerations	4	83	11.4	53	20.6	.32
B6/B7 Floor Systems	4	75	10.3	60	23.3	.29
B6/B7/B8 Doors Exterior	4	16	2.2	15	5.8	.06
B6/B7/B8 Windows	4	12	1.6	10	3.9	.05
B6.5.1 Tiedowns	4	3	.4	3	1.2	.01
TOTAL		730	100%			2.84

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 39) for additional detail.

TABLE 8

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

RANK ORDERED BY NUMBER OF PROBLEMS - B6 & B7 - EXTERIOR WALLS

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE	LEVEL	ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
B7.1 Durability	5	132	55.7	127	49.4	.51
B7.1 Weather Resistance	5	57	24.1	37	14.4	.22
B6.5/6.6 Fastening of Structural Systems	5	45	19.0	44	17.1	.18
B6.6 Load Carrying Capacity	5	1	.4	1	.4	.003
B7.5 Heat Loss	5	1	.4	1	.4	.003
B7.2 Condensation Resistance	5	1	.4	1	.4	.003
TOTAL		237	100%			.92

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 42) for additional detail.

TABLE 9

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 units)

PART C- PLUMBING

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART C - PLUMBING	LEVEL	PART C - PLUMBING PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
C11 - Water Distribution System	4	218	31.1	156	60.7	0.85
C12 - Drainage System	4	152	21.7	84	32.7	0.60
C9 - Plumbing Fixtures	4	143	20.4	76	29.6	0.55
C7.1 - Joints and Connections	4	105	15.0	58	22.6	0.41
C5.2 - Protective Requirements	4	50	7.1	45	17.5	0.20
C13 - Vents and Venting	4	27	3.9	23	8.9	0.10
C5.1.4 - Prohibited Fitting and Practices	4	3	0.4	3	1.2	0.01
C10 - Hangers and Supports	4	2	0.3	2	0.8	0.01
C8 - Traps and Cleanouts	4	1	0.1	1	0.4	0.01
TOTAL		701	100.0			2.74

NOTE: See Appendix B (Pages 44,45,46 and 47) for additional detail.

TABLE 10

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 units)

PART D - HEATING

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART C - PLUMBING	LEVEL	PART D - HEATING PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
D5 Piping System	4	210	51.3	117	45.5	0.82
D6 Appliances	4	198	48.4	133	51.8	0.77
D4.2.5 LP Gas Safety Device	4	1	0.3	1	0.4	0.01
TOTAL		409	100.0			1.60

NOTE: See Appendix B (Pages 48, 49, and 50) for additional detail.

TABLE 11

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 units)

PART E - ELECTRICAL

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART E - ELECTRICAL	LEVEL	PART E - ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
E11 Wiring Methods	4	179	63.9	108	42.0	0.70
E6 Receptacle Outlets (Location)	4	36	12.9	28	10.9	0.14
E5 Materials and Equipment	4	19	6.8	19	7.4	0.07
E20 Lighting Fixtures	4	15	5.4	12	4.7	0.06
E22 Outdoor Outlets	4	12	4.2	12	4.7	0.05
E23 Grounding and Bonding	4	5	1.8	5	1.9	0.03
E9 Disconnecting Means	4	4	1.4	4	1.6	0.01
E10 Power Supply	4	4	1.4	4	1.6	0.01
E18 Wall Switches	4	3	1.1	2	0.8	0.01
E19 Receptacles	4	3	1.1	3	1.2	0.01
TOTAL		280	100.0			1.09

NOTE: See Appendix B (Pages 50 and 51) for additional detail.

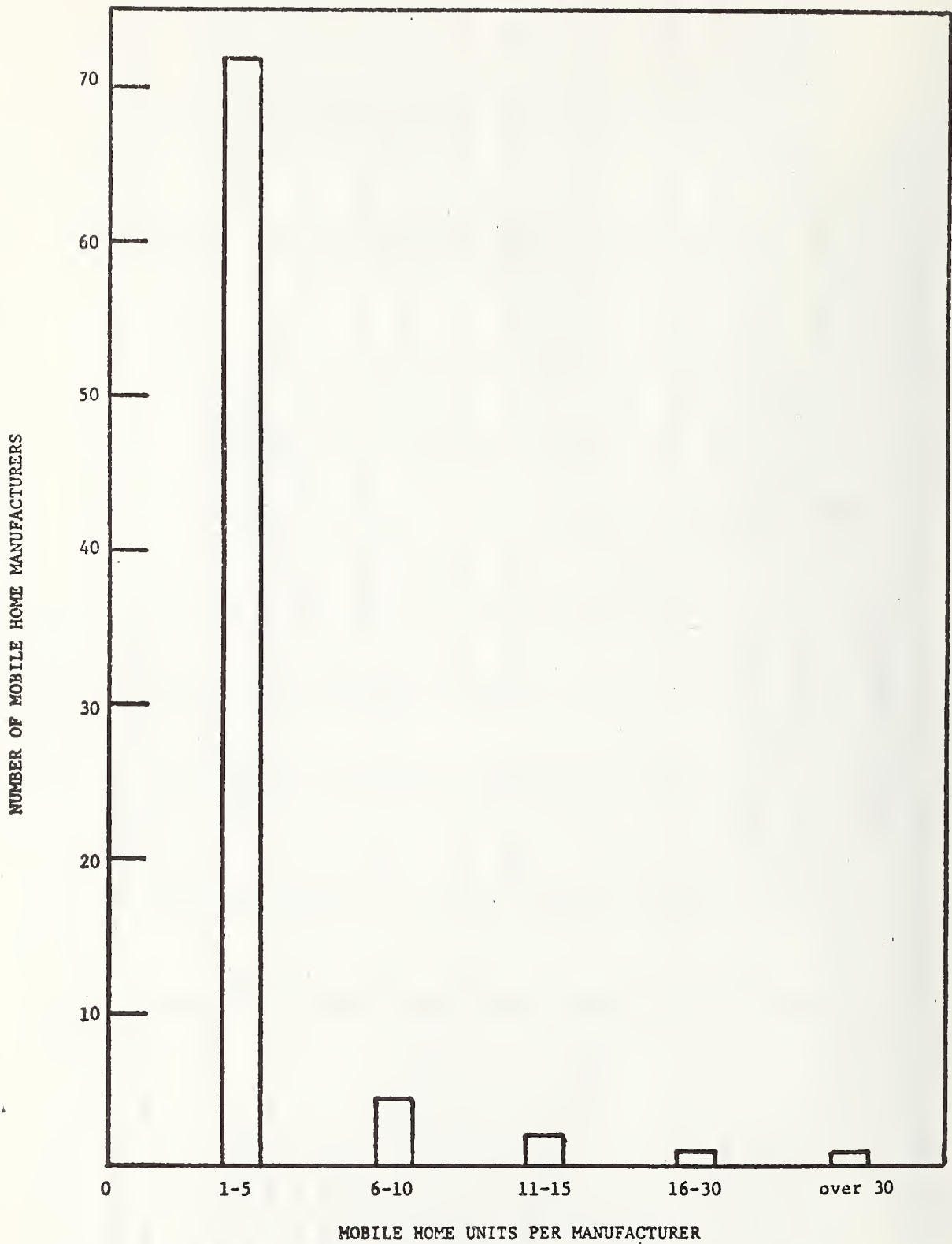


Figure 1 - Distribution of Mobile Homes by Manufacturer in Field Study

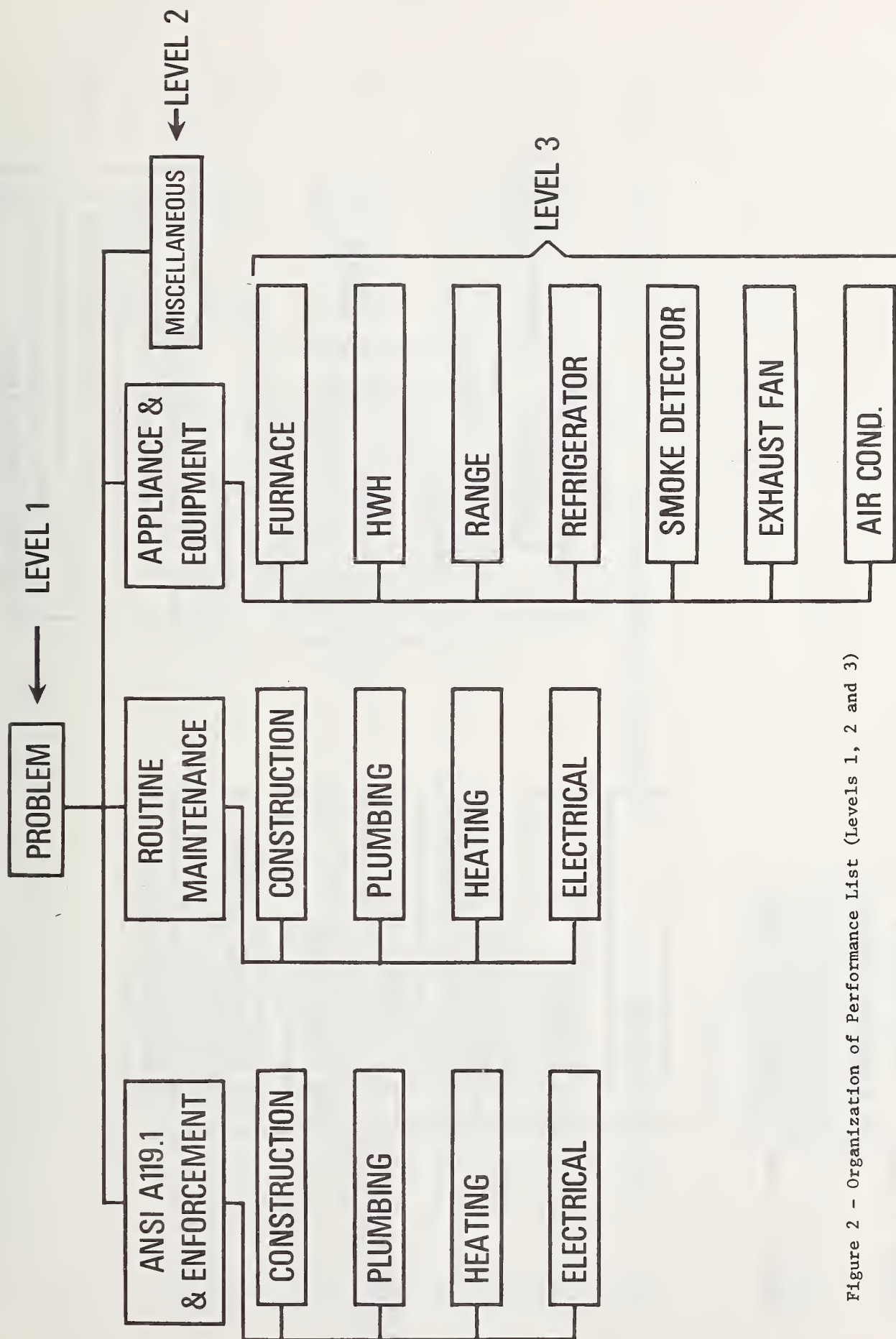


Figure 2 - Organization of Performance List (Levels 1, 2 and 3)

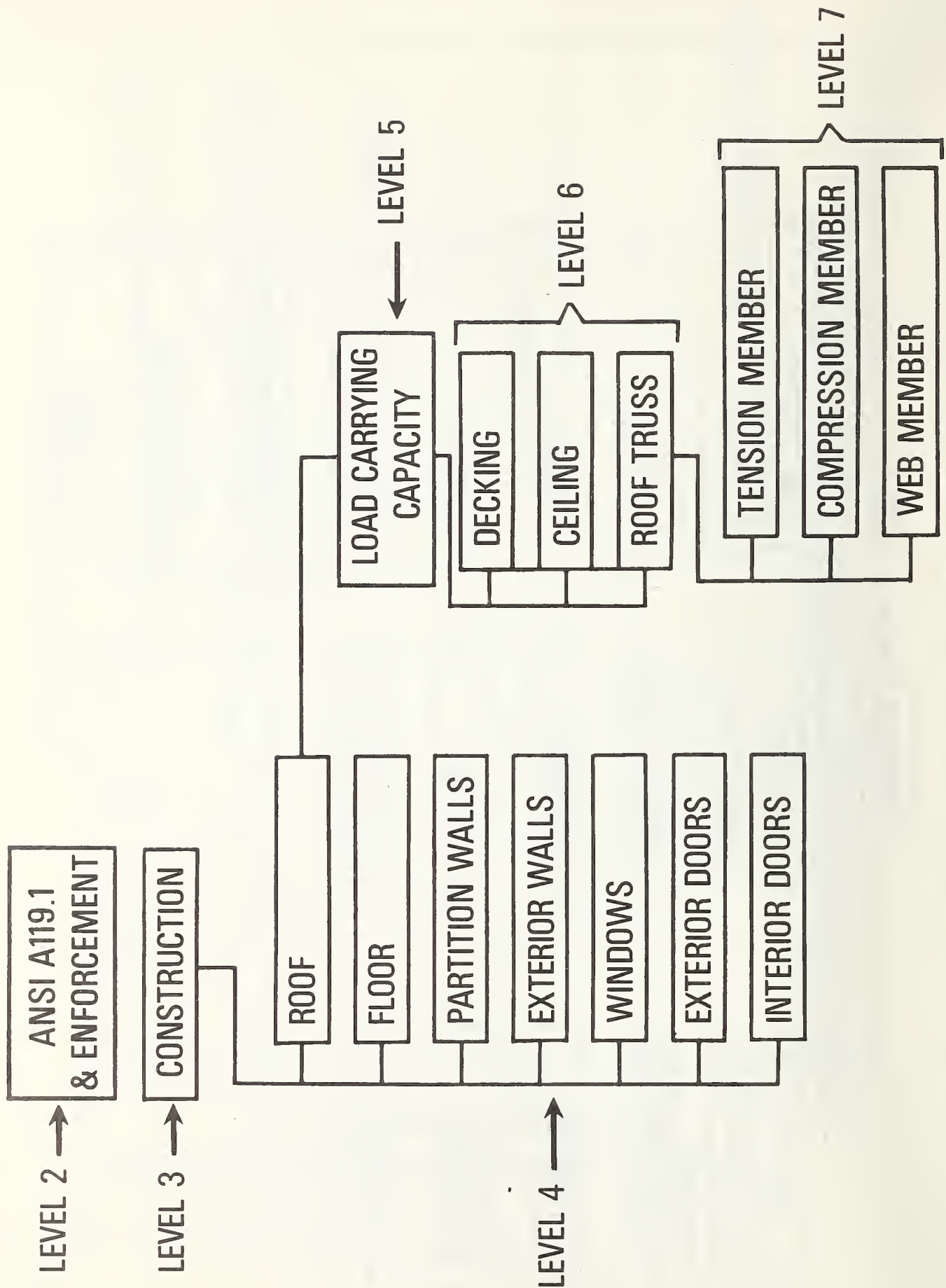


Figure 3 - Organization of Performance List (Levels 2 through 7) For one subsection.

NO.
3528

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOBILE HOMES REVIEWED = 10

Figure 4 - Typical Problem Summation-Levels 1 through 3

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Figure 5 - Typical Problem Summation-Levels 2 through 4

Appendix A
Field Inspection Forms

HUD No. _____
Date of Inspection _____

Construction Data

Length _____ Feet
Width _____ Feet

Manufacturer _____
Model _____
Serial Number _____
Year _____

Seals _____ Number _____

1. Under Frame

Number of Axles _____
Type of Outrigger _____

_____ Z Member
_____ C Member
_____ Open Web Joist
_____ Other
_____ Feet
_____ Feet
_____ Inches

Outrigger Spacing _____
Long Beam Spacing _____
Long Beam Depth _____

Metal Under Frame Damage _____
Moisture Barrier Damage _____
Hurricane Straps _____
Number _____

Yes No Picture

2. Wall Framing

Exterior Wall _____
Interior Wall _____

Not Seen Framing Type

3. Floor Framing

Not Seen _____
Framing Type _____

4. Roof System

Type of Truss _____
_____ Bowstring
_____ Peaked
_____ Other (Identify) _____

Not Seen _____

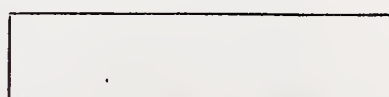
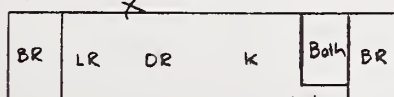
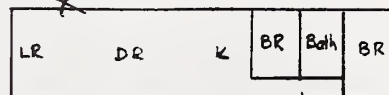
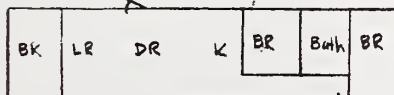
Roof Construction (Check)
_____ Ceiling Material
_____ Vapor Barrier
_____ Insulation
_____ Roof Truss
_____ Insulation
_____ Vapor Barrier
_____ Metal Covering

5. Flame Spread

Ceiling _____
_____ Gypsum Bb.
_____ Veg. Fiberbd.

Kitchen Cabinet _____
_____ Wood
_____ Pressed Wood
_____ Plastic

Paneling _____
_____ Fire Rated
_____ Not F.R.
_____ Flame Spread



6. General

	Yes	No	Picture
Rusted Exterior Fasteners	_____	_____	_____
Interior Rain Leaks	_____	_____	_____
Emergency Egress Window	_____	_____	_____
Good _____ (No obstructions)			
Bad _____ (Obstructions)			

Comments:

HUD No. _____
Date of Inspection _____

Electrical Data

1. Distribution Panel Box (Part E-9 - 10)

Ampere Rating: 50 - 60 - 100 - 125 - 150

- 10.9 Located in rear third of home: Yes _____ No _____
9.2 Minimum 24 in. from floor: Yes _____ No _____
9.3 Minimum 6 in. clear space in front: Yes _____ No _____
9 Fastened to: _____ Paneling _____ Stud Framing
_____ Other (indicate)

2. Type of Wire: _____ Copper _____ Aluminum _____ Cu Clad Aluminum

3. Branch Circuits (Part E-7)

- 4-15 Amp. Circuits: Yes _____ No _____
2-20 Amp. Circuits: Yes _____ No _____

4. Receptacle Outlets Required (Part E-6)

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Receptacles Approved for wire used: | | |
| 6.1 Maximum 12 foot spacing: | _____ | _____ |
| 6.1a. Counter tops in kitchen: | _____ | _____ |
| 6.1b. Adjacent to refrigerator and range: | _____ | _____ |
| 6.1c. Built-in vanities: | _____ | _____ |
| 6.1d. Counter tops under all cabinets: | _____ | _____ |
| 6.2 Within/adjacent shower/tub space: | _____ | _____ |

Outside Fixture: Yes _____ No _____ Weathertight: Yes _____ No _____

5. Wiring Methods (part E-11)

- | | Yes | No | Not Seen |
|--|-------|-------|----------|
| 11.3 Nonmet. cable with nonmet. boxes: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11.4 Outlet boxes flush with surface: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11.5 Boxes securely fastened: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11.6 Continued sheath between boxes: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11.7 Cable thru studs protected: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11.9 Cable supported within 12" boxes, etc.: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11.10 Support nonmet. cable 8": | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Lighting Fixture (Part E-20)

Ceiling fixture securely fastened: Yes _____ No _____

6. Hot Water Heater Enclosure

- A. Accessibility: Good _____ Bad _____
_____ Interior _____ Exterior

B. Enclosure Construction

- _____ Unfinished (backside of paneling, exposed studs)
_____ Paneled - Thickness _____
_____ Gypsum Wallboard - Thickness _____
_____ Insulation - Foil backed _____

Cable across HWH door: Yes _____ No _____

7. Range

Name Brand _____

Model No. _____

Fuel _____ L.P.G. _____

Clearances: _____

8. Refrigerator

Name Brand _____

Model No. _____

Natural _____ Elec. _____

Overhead Distance to Cabinets _____

Exhaust Hood (Yes or No) _____

Charring of adjacent cabinets: Yes _____

No _____

Comments:

Heating Data

1. Heating System

Name Brand _____
Model No. _____
Fuel Type _____ Gas _____ Oil _____ Electric
 _____ LP _____
 _____ Natural
Input Capacity _____ BTU
Output Capacity _____ BTU

Heating Unit Enclosure Construction

Unfinished (backside of paneling, exposed studs)
 Paneled - Thickness _____
 Gypsum Wallboard - Thickness _____
 Insulation - Foil backed _____

Certificate: Yes _____ No _____
Where: _____ Furnace Company
_____ Electric Panel
_____ Others

	Yes	No
Wall thermostat		
3 ft. or more from furnace		
Floor register w/dampers		
Smooth riser connection		
(5.1.1.1) Combust. intake rodent proof		
(6.4.2b) Drafthood aligned & secured		
Pipe material and size		
Fitting material		

2. Fuel Burning Appliances

	<u>Furnace</u>		<u>HWH</u>		<u>Dryer</u>		<u>AC</u>	
A.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Information on clearances, input, etc., attached to appliance (6.6.1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B. Type of fuel marked on each fuel burning appliance (6.6.2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C. Appliance accessible for inspection, repair, replace- ment w/o removing construc- tion (6.7)								

3. LP - Natural Gas Piping

- (5.1.10.1) Supply location on "A" frame
18" from roadside
(5.1.11) Metal tag at gas supply con.
(5.1.2.2) Alum. connectors used outdoors
(5.1.16) Gas piping used for electric ground
(5.1.18) Adequate pipe hangers & supports

Yes

No

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4. Outside Venting

- Furnace vent roof jack
Secured
HWH draft hood aligned/secured
Roof jack secured
Vent terminating under mobile home
3 ft. or more from air intake
Cooking Appl. vent within 10 ft.
Wall
Ceiling
Attic vents
Eaves
Roof
Roof jack secured

Yes

No

_____ No Roof Inspection

Not Seen

Yes	No	Not Seen
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Comments:

Plumbing Data

1. Approved Materials (Table C-1 Appendix C)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Labeled</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
DWV Piping	_____	_____	_____	_____
Water Piping	_____	_____	_____	_____
Valves	_____	_____	_____	_____
Water Closet	_____	_____	_____	_____
Lavatory	_____	_____	_____	_____
Bath Tub	_____	_____	_____	_____
Kitchen Sink	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Plumbing Facilities

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Missing</u>
At Least One Water Closet	_____	_____	_____
At Least One Lavatory	_____	_____	_____
At Least One Kitchen Sink	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Washer Drain	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Washer Water Supply	_____	_____	_____
Accessible Facilities	_____	_____	_____

3. Water Distribution (Part C-11)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Minimum Size Piping (11.1.1)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Water Connection Location (11.2.1)	_____	_____	_____
Cap and Chain	_____	_____	_____
Tagged	_____	_____	_____
Minimum Size	_____	_____	_____
Backflow Protection (11.2.2.1)	_____	_____	_____
Adequate air gaps (11.2.3)	_____	_____	_____
Anti-siphon Ball Cock (11.2.6)	_____	_____	_____
Dishwasher (11.2.4)	_____	_____	_____
Clothes Washer (11.2.4)	_____	_____	_____

Types of Piping Materials

Copper _____ Location _____
Galv. Street _____ Location _____
Plastic _____ Location _____

Indication of External Corrosion Yes _____ No _____
Indication of Frozen Water Piping Yes _____ No _____

4. Hot Water Heater (11.3)

_____ Gas _____ Interior Access
_____ Electric _____ Exterior Access
_____ Not Accessible
_____ Missing

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Labeled Heater	_____	_____	_____
Valve(s) T&P Relief (11.3.1.1)	_____	_____	_____
Approved & Listed T&P Valves (11.3.1.1)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Location T&P Valves (11.3.1.2)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Location Relief Valve Drain (11.3.1.3)	_____	_____	_____
Threated End (11.3.1.3)	_____	_____	_____
Terminated in floor	_____	_____	_____

5. Drainage System (Part C-12)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Drain Outlets	_____	_____	_____
Drain Outlets	_____	_____	_____
Proper Location (12.2.1)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Clearance (12.2.2)	_____	_____	_____
Hose Coupler (12.2.3)	_____	_____	_____
Cap and Chain (12.3.3)	_____	_____	_____
Min. Outlet Size (12.3.3.3)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Trap Arm Length (12.5.3)	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Traps (8.1)	_____	_____	_____
Clean Outs (8.2)	_____	_____	_____
Trap Arm Grade (8.1.9.1)	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Removability of Traps (8.1.9.4)	_____	_____	_____
Access to Bathtub Slip Joint	_____	_____	_____
Connection and Trap (9.1.4)	_____	_____	_____
Dishwasher Drain Air Gap (9.2.3)	_____	_____	_____

Clothes Washer (9.2.4)			
Proper Drain (9.2.4.1)	_____	_____	_____
Standpipe Dimensions (9.2.4.2)	_____	_____	_____
Trap for Standpipe (9.2.4.2)	_____	_____	_____
Vented Standpipe Trap (9.2.4.2)	_____	_____	_____
Accessible Standpipe (9.2.4.7)	_____	_____	_____

Type of DWV Piping Materials
ABS PVC

6. Vents and Venting (Part C-13)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Main Vent Through Roof (13.3.1)	_____	_____	_____
Individual Vents (13.3.2)	_____	_____	_____
Individual Vent Valves	_____	_____	_____
Vent Grade (13.4)	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Horizontal Vents	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Vent Term (13.5)	_____	_____	_____
Water Tight Flashing (13.5.2)	_____	_____	_____
Removable Vent Caps (13.5.2)	_____	_____	_____

7. Protective Requirements (Part C-5.2)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Protection of Piping/Weather	_____	_____	_____
Protection of Piping/Road Damage	_____	_____	_____
Rodent Resistance	_____	_____	_____

Comments:

Appendix B

Performance Problem List and Rank
Ordered Summation

FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

NO.
3528

SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

ANSI	ANSI STANDARD	ALL 19.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES	(	O)	2120	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
CONS	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(	O)	730	34.4	20.7	235	91.4	3
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(	O)	701	33.1	19.9	208	80.9	3
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	O)	409	19.3	11.6	168	65.4	3
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	O)	280	13.2	7.9	142	55.3	3
NANS	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE		(	O)	934	26.5		169	65.8	2
NCON	CONSTRUCTION		(	O)	550	58.9	15.6	143	55.6	3
NPLM	PLUMBING		(	17)	216	23.1	6.1	94	36.6	3
NELC	ELECTRICAL		(	6)	124	13.3	3.5	74	28.8	3
NHTG	HEATING		(	4)	44	4.7	1.2	34	13.2	3
APEQ	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT		(	O)	374	10.6		106	41.2	2
AFHA	FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL		(	39)	181	48.4	5.1	77	30.0	3
AHW	HOT WATER HEATERS		(	28)	82	21.9	2.3	52	20.2	3
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC		(	11)	72	19.3	2.0	36	14.0	3
AEX	EXHAUST FAN		(		25	6.7	.7	14	5.4	3
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR		(	9)	10	2.7	.3	9	3.5	3
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR		(		3	.8	.1	3	1.2	3
AFEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS		(	1)	1	.3	.0	1	.4	3
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS				100		2.8	53	20.6	2

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOBILE HOMES REVIEWED = 257

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:											
***** ANSI STANDARD A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES *****											
* ANSI		(	O)	2120	60.1	246	95.7	*****			

CONS	PART 8	CONSTRUCTION	(	O)	730	34.4	20.7	235	91.4	3	
EXTW	86/87	EXTERIOR WALLS	(	O)	237	32.5	11.2	6.7	173	67.3	4
ROOF	86/87	ROOF SYSTEM	(	O)	184	25.2	8.7	5.2	112	43.6	4
INTW	86/87	PARTITION WALLS	(	O)	120	16.4	5.7	3.4	100	38.9	4
TRAN	B-APP.	TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	(	O)	83	11.4	3.9	2.4	53	20.6	4
FLOP	86/87	FLOOR SYSTEMS	(	O)	75	10.3	3.5	2.1	60	23.3	4
DEXT	86/87/88	DOORS EXTERIOR	(	O)	16	2.2	.8	.5	15	5.8	4
WINDW	86/87/88	WINDOWS	(	O)	12	1.6	.6	.3	10	3.9	4
TIDN	86.5.1	TIEDOWNS	(	O)	3	.4	.1	.1	3	1.2	4
DINT	88-3.2/3	DOOR INTERIOR	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
FWEQ	89.1	FIRE WARNING EQUIPMENT	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
SREQ	88.4	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(	O)	701	33.1	19.9	208	80.9	3	
WDTN	C11	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	(	O)	218	31.1	10.3	6.2	156	60.7	4
OSYS	C12	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	(	O)	152	21.7	7.2	4.3	84	32.7	4
PFIA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES	(	O)	143	20.4	6.7	4.1	76	29.6	4
JCTII	C7.1	JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT (GAS, WATER	(	105)	105	15.0	5.0	3.0	58	22.6	4
PREO	C5.2	PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT	(	O)	50	7.1	2.4	1.4	45	17.5	4
VANV	C13	VENTS AND VENTING	(	O)	27	3.9	1.3	.8	23	8.9	4
PFAP	C5.1.4	PROHIBITED FITTINGS AND PRACTICES	(	O)	3	.4	.1	.1	3	1.2	4
PHAS	C10	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS	(	2)	2	.3	.1	.1	2	.8	4
TANC	C8	TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS	(	O)	1	.1	.0	.0	1	.4	4
ATDF	C5.1.5	ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	O)	409	19.3	11.6	168	65.4	3	
HPSY	O5	PIPING SYSTEM	(	O)	210	51.3	9.9	6.0	117	45.5	4
HAPL	O6	APPLIANCES	(	O)	198	48.4	9.3	5.6	133	51.8	4
HLPG	D4.2.5	LP GAS SAFETY DEVICES	(	O)	1	.2	.0	.0	1	.4	4

ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	O)	280	13.2	7.9	142	55.3	3	
EMOR	E11	WIRING METHODS	(	21)	179	63.9	8.4	5.1	108	42.0	4
EREC	E6	RECEPTACLE OUTLETS REQUIRED	(	O)	36	12.9	1.7	1.0	28	10.9	4
ERXY	E5.0	MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	(	O)	19	6.8	.9	.5	19	7.4	4
EXUR	E20	LIGHTING FIXTURES	(	14)	15	5.4	.7	.4	12	4.7	4
E8FA	E22	OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AIR-COOLING	(	5)	12	4.3	.6	.3	12	4.7	4
EGDB	E23	GROUNDING AND BONDING	(	O)	5	1.8	.2	.1	5	1.9	4
E0IS	E9	DISCONNECTING MEANS AND BRANCH CIRCUIT	(	O)	4	1.4	.2	.1	4	1.6	4
EPDW	E10	POWER SUPPLY	(	O)	4	1.4	.2	.1	4	1.6	4
ESWL	E18	WALL SWITCHES	(	3)	3	1.1	.1	.1	2	.8	4
EERO	E19	RECEPTACLE OUTLETS	(	O)	3	1.1	.1	.1	3	1.2	4
E8CR	E7	BRANCH CIRCUITS REQUIRED	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
EUNO	E12	UNDER CHASSIS WIRING	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
EFPL	E13	SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLE PLATES	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ECON	E14	CONDUCTORS IN OUTLET BOXES	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
EPOL	E16	POLARIZATION	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ETER	E17	CONNECTION TO TERMINALS AND SPLICES	(	O)	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

E25 ELECTRICAL MARKING

LEVEL

HOMES

%1ST

%2ND

%3RD

NO.

(0) 0 .0 .0 .0 .0

EMKE

4

***** ROUTINE MAINTENANCE *****

(0) 934

NCON CONSTRUCTION

NCXD EXTERIOR DOORS

NCWD WINDOWS

NCPS EXTERIOR STAIRS

NCPD PARTITIONS DOORS

NCSM SKIRTING

NCHH HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT

NCBL BLOCKING

NCFL FLOOR

NCMG SITE GRADING

NCTD TIE DOWN STRAPS LOOSE, ETC

NPLM PLUMBING

NPWS WATER SUPPLY PIPING

NPFX FIXTURES

NP8T SEWER

NPPR PRESSURE REGULATOR

NPMW WASHING MACHING

NPDM DISH WASHER

NPX EXTERIOR DARIN-FURNACE, WATER HEATER

NELC ELECTRICAL

NEDP DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD

NERC RECEPTICAL OUTLETS

NEPP POWER POLE/LIFELINE

NESW SWITCHES

NEEF EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE

NEIF INTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES

NESR SERVICE

NEGR EXTERNAL GROUNDING

NEBC BRANCH CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

NHTG HEATING

NHGP GAS SUPPLY PIPING

NHSP INSTALLED SPACE HEATERS

NHOP OIL SUPPLY PIPING

NHGR GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR

NHRJ ROOF JACK

***** MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT *****

* AFHQ

AFHA FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL

AFPL PILOT/ELECTRONIC IGNITION

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

		NO.	%3RD	%2ND	%1ST	HDMS	%HCMES	LEVEL
AFCL	CONTROLS	(2)	35 19.3	9.4	1.0	21	8.2	4
AFGC	FUEL GUN	(0)	32 17.7	8.6	.9	20	7.8	4
AFWT	WALL THERMOSTAT	(17)	21 11.6	5.6	.6	18	7.0	4
AFBM	BLOWER MOTOR	(2)	4 2.2	1.1	.1	2	.8	4
AFTR	FILTER	3	1.7	.8	.1	3	1.2	4
AFAB	BURNER ASSEMBLY	2	1.1	.5	.1	2	.8	4
AFBL	BLOWER ASSEMBLY	(2)	2 1.1	.5	.1	2	.8	4
AFDR	FURNACE DOORS	1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFGR	GAS REGULATOR	1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFSC	FUEL SUPPLY CONNECTION	1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AHWW	HOT WATER HEATERS	(28)	82	21.9	2.3	52	20.2	3
AHEL	ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER	(17)	43 52.4	11.5	1.2	29	11.3	4
AHGS	GAS HOT WATER HEATER	(2)	11 13.4	2.9	.3	9	3.5	4
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	(11)	72	19.3	2.0	36	14.0	3
ARPL	PILOT	(3)	18 25.0	4.8	.5	16	6.2	4
ARGL	GAS LEAK	17	23.6	4.5	.5	14	5.4	4
ARCL	CONTROLS	(2)	11 15.3	2.9	.3	10	3.9	4
ARBU	BURNER	(0)	6 8.3	1.6	.2	5	1.9	4
ARIW	INTERNAL WIRING	6	8.3	1.6	.2	2	.8	4
ARHW	HARDWARE	(0)	3 4.2	.8	.1	3	1.2	4
AEXX	EXHAUST FAN	25	6.7	.7	.7	14	5.4	3
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR	(9)	10	2.7	.3	9	3.5	3
ACRL	CONTROLS	(0)	1 10.0	.3	.0	1	.4	4
ACRC	COMPRESSOR	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRM	COMPRESSOR MOTOR	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRR	REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	(0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRG	GASKETING (DOORS	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRN	FAN	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR	3	.8	.1	.1	3	1.2	3
AFEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(1)	1	.3	.0	1	.4	3
AFMT	HEATING ELEMENT	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
AFST	THERMOSTAT	(0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
AFNC	CONTROLS	(0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

NO. %7TH %6TH %5TH %4TH %3RD HOMES %HOMES LEVEL

 * ANSI STANDARD A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES (0) 2120 246 95.7 2 *

CONS	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(	0)	730						235	91.4	3
EXM	B6/B7	EXTERIOR WALLS											
EXDR	87.1	DURABILITY	(	0)	237						173	67.3	4
EXDR4.	87.1	EXTERIOR FASTENERS	(	0)	132						127	49.4	5
EXDR2.	87.1	INTERIOR COVERING			128						126	49.0	6
EXDR1.	87.1	EXTERIOR COVERING			3						2	-8	6
EXDR3.	87.1	CAULKING			1						1	-4	6
EXDR5.	87.1	INTERIOR FASTENERS			0						0	0	6
EXWR	87.1	WEATHER RESISTANCE - RAIN LEAKS	(	5)	57						37	14.4	5
EXWR2.	87.1	WINDOWS			28						21	8.2	6
EXWR3.	87.1	DOORS			16						15	5.8	6
EXWR1.	87.1	PENETRATION OF EXTERIOR COVERING			8						7	2.7	6
EXWR4.	87.1	INTERSECTION OF WALL AND ROOF			0						0	-0	6
EXWR5.	87.1	INTERSECTION OF WALL AND FLOOR			0						0	-0	6
EXSS	86.5/6.6	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	(	0)	45						44	17.1	5
EXSS1.	86.5/6.6	EXTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING			45						44	17.1	6
EXSS2.	86.5/6.6	INTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING			0						0	-0	6
EXSS3.	86.5/6.6	WALL TO ROOF			0						0	-0	6
EXSS4.	86.5/6.6	WALL TO FLOOR			0						0	-0	6
EXSS5.	86.5/6.6	WALL TO WALL			0						0	-0	6
EXCC	86.6	LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY	(	1)	1						1	-4	5
EXCC1.	86.6	EXTERIOR COVERING			0						0	-0	6
EXCC2.	86.6	WALL FRAMING			0						0	-0	6
EXCC3.	86.6	INTERIOR COVERING			0						0	-0	6
EXHL	87.5	HEAT LOSS	(	0)	1						1	-4	5
EXHL1.	87.5	INSULATION			1						1	-4	6
EXHL2.	87.5.4	AIR INFILTRATION	(	1)	1						0	-0	6
EXCR	87.2	CONDENSATION RESISTANCE			0						0	-0	6
EXCR1.	87.2	VAPOR BARRIER IN CEILING			0						0	-0	6
EXCR2.	87.2	NO VAPOR BARRIER IN CEILING			0						0	-0	6
EXFS	87.3	INTERIOR FLAME SPREAD - INTERIOR COVERIN			0						0	-0	5
EXBM	87.6	METALLIC ROOF BONDING/EXTERIOR COVERINGS			0						0	-0	5
ROOF	86/B7	ROOF SYSTEM	(	0)	184						112	43.6	4
RLWR	87.1	RAIN LEAK - WATER RESISTANCE MEM. PENE	(	144)	162						103	40.1	5
RLW	87.1	INTERSECTION OF ROOF AND EXTERIOR WALL			11						11	4.3	6
RLMP	87.1	MEMBRANE PENETRATION	(	1)	7						7	2.7	6
RLMP1.	87.1	AT MEMBRANE JOINT (WITHIN FIELD OF R			2						2	-8	7
RLMP2.	87.1	AT VENT PIPE (PLUMBING)			2						2	-8	7
RLMP3.	87.1	AT VENT PIPE (HEATING)			2						2	-8	7
RLMP4.	87.1	AT DOUBLE WIDE JOINT			0						0	-0	7
RLMP5.	87.1	AT TIP OUT JOINT			0						0	-0	7
RLCC	86.4	LOAD CARRY CAPACITY	(	0)	8						7	2.7	5
RTS	86.4	ROOF TRUSS	(	1)	7						6	2.3	6
RTS4.	86.4	ROOF TRUSS CUT FOR ROOF JACK			4						4	1.6	7
RTS1.	86.4	TENSION MEMBER FAILURE			2						2	-8	7
RTS2.	86.4	COMPRESSION MEMBER FAILURE			0						0	-0	7
RTS3.	86.4	WEB MEMBER FAILURE			0						0	-0	7
RDEL	86.4	DECKING			1						1	-4	6
CEIL		CEILING			0						0	-0	6
ROEF	86.10	DEFLECTION	(	0)	8						8	3.1	5

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
RDEF3.	B6.10			87.5	3.8	1.0	7	2.7	6
RDEF1.	B6.10			12.5	.5	.1	1	.4	6
RDEF2.	B6.10			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RHLS	B7.5	(0)			1.6	.4	3	1.2	5
RHLS1.	B7.5			100.0	1.6	.4	3	1.2	6
RHLS2.	B7.5.4	(0)		.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
ROUR		(0)		100.0	1.1	.3	2	.8	5
ROUR1.					1.1	.3	2	.8	6
ROUR2.				.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RBEC	B7.6				.5	.1	1	.4	5
RFS	B6.5	(0)		.0	.0	.0	0	.0	5
RFS1.	B6.5			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RFS2.	B6.5			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RFS3.	B6.5			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RFS4.	B6.5			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RFS5.	B6.5			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RFS6.	B6.5			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
CFS	B7.3				.0	.0	0	.0	5
RRES	B7.4				.0	.0	0	.0	5
RCNR	B7.2	(0)		.0	.0	.0	0	.0	5
RCNR1.	B7.2			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
RCNR2.	B7.2			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
INTW	B6/B7	(0)					100	38.9	4
INSS	B6.5/6.7	(0)			100.0	16.4	100	38.9	5
INSS1.	B6.5/6.7	(0)			98.3	16.2	98	38.1	6
INSS2.	B6.5/6.7			.8	.8	.1	1	.4	6
INSS4.	B6.5/6.7			.8	.8	.1	1	.4	6
INSS3.	B6.5/6.7			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
INSS5.	B6.5/6.7			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
INCC	B6.7	(0)		.0	.0	.0	0	.0	5
INCC1.	B6.7			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
INCC2.	B6.7			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
INOR					.0	.0	0	.0	5
INFS	B7.3				.0	.0	0	.0	5
INON	B6.6.1				.0	.0	0	.0	5
TRAN	B-APP.	(0)					53	20.6	4
TRAN1.	B.1	(14)			68.7	7.8	47	18.3	5
TRAN2.					41.0	4.7	34	13.2	6
TRAN3.					15.8	1.2	9	3.5	6
TRANB.	B.8				10.8	1.2	8	3.1	5
TRAN5.	B.5				8.4	1.0	6	2.3	5
TRAN4.	B.4				4.8	.5	3	1.2	5
TRAN7.	B.7				4.8	.5	3	1.2	5
TRAN2.	B.2				1.2	.1	1	.4	5
TRAN9.	B.9	(1)			1.2	.1	1	.4	5
TRAN10.	B.9.1			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	5
TRAN3.	B.3				.0	.0	0	.0	5
TRAN6.	B.6				.0	.0	0	.0	5
TRAN11.	B.10				.0	.0	0	.0	5
FLOR	B6/B7				.0	.0	0	.0	5
FLWR	B7.1	(0)					60	23.3	4
FLWR1.	B7.1	(0)			50.7	5.2	36	14.0	5
FOUR		(0)			100.0	50.7	36	14.0	6
FOUR1.		(0)			36.0	3.7	19	7.4	5
FOUR2.					51.9	18.7	9	3.5	6
FOUR3.					33.3	12.0	9	3.5	6
					14.8	5.3	3	1.2	6

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FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

FCURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:									
	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
DSML21.	C12.1.2.1	FITTINGS FOR SCREW PIPE [MATERIALS							7
OSML24.	C12.1.2.4	JOINING COPPER TUBING TO THREADED PIPE							7
OSML25.		DEFECTIVE FITTING							7
DSML1.	C12.1.1	PIPE							6
DSGR	C12.7	GRADE OF HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE PIPING							5
OFNGN	C12.3	FIXTURE CONNECTION							5
DFCN1.	C12.3.1	TOILET CONNECTION							5
DP5Z1.	C12.4	SIZE OF DRAINAGE PIPE							5
OPSZ1.	C12.4.1	FIXTURE LOAD							5
DP5Z11.	C12.4.1.1	MIN PIPE DIA - 1-1/2" 1 TO 3 FIX							6
DP5Z12.	C12.4.1.2	MIN PIPE DIA - 2" 4 OR MORE FIX							7
DP5Z13.	C12.4.1.3	3" MIN DIA PIPE FOR TOILETS							7
OSMV	C12.5	WET-VENTED DRAINAGE SYSTEM							5
OSMV1.	C12.5.1	HORIZONTAL PIPING							6
DSMV2.	C12.5.2	SIZE - PIPING AND NUMBER OF FIXTURES							6
DSMV3.	C12.5.3	LENGTH OF TRAP ARM [TABLE C-3]							6
OSBF	C12.6	OFFSETS AND BRANCH FITTINGS							5
DSBF1.	C12.6.1	CHANGES IN DIRECTION - FITTING TYPES							6
OSBF2.	C12.6.2	HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL							6
DSBF3.	C12.6.3	HORIZONTAL TO HORIZONTAL							6
PF1A	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES							4
PF1X	C9.2	FIXTURES							5
TOIL5.	C9.2.1	TOILETS							6
TOIL2.	C9.2.1.5	FLOOR CONNECTION							7
TOIL1.	C9.2.1.2	TOILET FLUSHING DEVICES							7
TOIL3.	C9.2.1.1	TOILET DESIGN							7
TOIL4.	C9.2.1.3	OVERFLOW PIPES - FLUSH TANKS							7
TOIL6.	C9.2.1.4	PROHIBITED TOILETS							7
SHRS	C9.2.1.6	WATER CLOSET							7
SHRS2.	C9.2.2	SHOWER STALLS							7
SHRS3.	C9.2.2.2	WATERTIGHTNESS OF JOINT AT DRAIN							6
SHRS4.	C9.2.2.3	WATERTIGHTNESS OF SHOWER/ENCL							7
SHRS5.	C9.2.2.1	SHOWER STALL CONSTRUCTION							7
SHRS6.	C9.2.2.4	PREFABRICATED PLUMBING FIXTURES							7
SHRS7.	C9.2.2.5	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE							7
SHRS8.	C9.2.4	STANOPIPE SPECIFICATIONS							6
SHRS9.	C9.2.4.2	ORAIN							7
SHRS10.	C9.2.4.1	PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS OF ORAIN							7
SHRS11.	C9.2.4.3	OISHWASHING MACHINES							7
SHRS12.	C9.2.3	CONNECTION TO ORAIN							7
SHRS13.	C9.2.3.1	PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS OF DRAIN							7
SHRS14.	C9.2.3.2	GENERAL REQUIREMENT							7
SHRS15.	C9.1	QUALITY OF FIXTURES							5
SHRS16.	C9.1.1	STRAINERS							5
SHRS17.	C9.1.2	FIXTURE CONNECTION							6
SHRS18.	C9.1.3	CONCEALED CONNECTIONS							6
SHRS19.	C9.1.4	DIRECTIONAL FITTING							6
SHRS20.	C9.1.5	INSTALLATION OF PLUMBING FIXTURES							5
SHRS21.	C9.3	ACCESS							6
SHRS22.	C9.3.1	ALIGNMENT							6
SHRS23.	C9.3.2	BRACKETS							6
SHRS24.	C9.3.3	JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT IGAS. WATER							4
SHRS25.	C7.1	ASSEMBLING PIPE							5
SHRS26.	C7.1.1	THREADED JOINTS							5
SHRS27.	C7.1.2	SOLDED JOINTS							5
SHRS28.	C7.1.3	PLASTIC PIPE, FITTING AND JOINTS							5
SHRS29.	C7.1.4								5

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	PRICE	TOTAL	REMARKS
TRAP91.	GRADE OF TRAP ARM	0		0	0	
TRAP92.	TRAP ARM OFFSET	0		0	0	
TRAP93.	CONCEALED P TRAPS	0		0	0	
TRAP94.	REMOVABILITY OF TRAPS	0		0	0	
C8-1.9.4	CLEANOUT OPENINGS	0		0	0	
C8.2	LOCATION OF CLEANOUT FITTINGS	0		0	0	
C8-2.1	WHEN INSTALLED	0		0	0	
C8-2.1.1	WHERE INSTALLED	0		0	0	
C8-2.1.2	USE OF CLEANING TOOL	0		0	0	
C8-2.1.3	ACCESS TO CLEANOUTS	0		0	0	
C8-2.2	MATERIAL	0		0	0	
C8-2.3	DESIGN	0		0	0	
C8-2.4	ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW	0		0	0	
C5.1.5	HEATING SYSTEM	0		0	0	
HEAT	PART 0	409		168	65.4	
HPHY	PIPING SYSTEM	210		51.3	117	
HGHS	GAS PIPING SYSTEMS	210		51.3	117	
HGPG	GENERAL	61		100.0	60	
HGPG1.	ROUENT RESISTANCE	61		29.0	60	
HGHS1.	LOCATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION	61		29.0	61	
HGHS1.1	LP-GAS SYSTEMS	61		29.0	61	
HGHS1.1.1	COMBINATION LP-GAS AND NATURAL GAS	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.2	IDENTIFICATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION	46		21.9	46	
HGHS1.1.3	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS	27		12.9	27	
HGHS1.1.4	APPLIANCE CONNECTION	11		5.2	11	
HGHS1.1.5	FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR THRU UNDERSIDE OF U	7		3.3	7	
HGHS1.1.6	FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR/SHARP RADIUS 8END	4		1.9	4	
HGHS1.1.7	MATERIALS - USED/REPAIRED DEFECTS	3		1.4	3	
HGHS1.1.8	CORROSION OF METALS	2		1.0	2	
HGHS1.1.9	FITTINGS FOR GAS PIPING	1		.5	1	
HGHS1.1.10	STEEL OR WROUGHT IRON PIPE	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.11	COPPER TUBING	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.12	STEEL TUBING	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.13	PIPING DESIGN - LP GAS/NATURAL GAS	1		.5	1	
HGHS1.1.14	CROSS OVER FOR GAS PIPING	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.15	GAS PIPE SIZING ITABLE D-2. PG 711	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.16	JOINTS FOR GAS PIPE	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.17	JOINTS FOR TUBING	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.18	PIPE JOINT COMPOUND - SCREW JOINTS	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.19	CONCEALED TUBING INSIDE WALLS, FLOOR	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.20	CONCEALED JOINTS	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.21	GAS SUPPLY CONNECTORS	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.22	LP-GAS	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.23	VALVES - SHUTOFF LISTED TYPE	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.24	GAS INLET CAP	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.25	ELECTRICAL GROUND	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.26	PIPE COUPLINGS AND UNIONS	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.27	TESTING FOR LEAKAGE	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.28	BEFORE APPLIANCES ARE CONNECTED	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.29	AFTER APPLIANCES ARE CONNECTED	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.30	OIL PIPING SYSTEM	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.31	GENERAL	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.32	MATERIAL - NO USED AND/OR REPAIRED	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.33	STEEL OR WROUGHT-IRON PIPE	0		0	0	
HGHS1.1.34	FITTINGS FOR OIL PIPING	0		0	0	

LEVEL

LEVEL

LEWIS

ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	Q)	280	142	55.3	3
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	Q)	280	142	55.3	3

EWOR	E11	WIRING METHODS	(21)	179	63.9	108	42.0	4
EWOR	E11	WIRING METHODS	(21)	179	63.9	108	42.0	4

HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
1	100	1
2	100	2
3	100	3
4	100	4
5	100	5
6	100	6
7	100	7
8	100	8
9	100	9
10	100	10
11	100	11
12	100	12
13	100	13
14	100	14
15	100	15
16	100	16
17	100	17
18	100	18
19	100	19
20	100	20
21	100	21
22	100	22
23	100	23
24	100	24
25	100	25
26	100	26
27	100	27
28	100	28
29	100	29
30	100	30
31	100	31
32	100	32
33	100	33
34	100	34
35	100	35
36	100	36
37	100	37
38	100	38
39	100	39
40	100	40
41	100	41
42	100	42
43	100	43
44	100	44
45	100	45
46	100	46
47	100	47
48	100	48
49	100	49
50	100	50
51	100	51
52	100	52
53	100	53
54	100	54
55	100	55
56	100	56
57	100	57
58	100	58
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67	100	67
68	100	68
69	100	69
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84	100	84
85	100	85
86	100	86
87	100	87
88	100	88
89	100	89
90	100	90
91	100	91
92	100	92
93	100	93
94	100	94
95	100	95
96	100	96
97	100	97
98	100	98
99	100	99
100	100	100

HOMES	%HOMS	LEVEL
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
12	4.7	4
7	2.7	5
0	.0	5
5	1.9	4
2	.8	5
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
2	.8	5
2	.8	6
2	.8	7
0	.0	7
0	.0	7
0	.0	7
0	.0	7
0	.0	7
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
1	.4	5
1	.4	6
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
0	.0	5
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
4	1.6	4
4	1.6	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
4	1.6	4
4	1.6	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5
2	.8	4
0	.0	6
0	.0	6
3	1.2	4
3	1.2	5
0	.0	5
0	.0	5

	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES %HOMES	LEVEL
FURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:								

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	PRICE	TOTAL
EBR31.	GENERAL APPLIANCES	0	(	0	0
EBR31.	FIXED APPLIANCES/CIRCUIT WITH L/O	0		0	0
EBR32.	FIXED APPLIANCES/CIRCUIT WITHOUT L/O	0		0	0
EBR33.	SINGLE PORTABLE APPLIANCE	0		0	0
EBR34.	RANGE BRANLH CIRCUIT	0		0	0
EBR35.	WHEN LAUNDRY FACILITIES PROVIDED	0		0	0
EBR35.	UNDER CHASSIS WIRING	0	(	0	0
EBR35.	PROTECTION OF EXPOSED WIRING	0		0	0
EBR35.	CONDUCTOR TYPES	0		0	0
EBR35.	SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLE PLATES	0	(	0	0
EBR35.	SWITCH GROUNDING	0		0	0
EBR35.	METALLIC FACEPLATE THICKNESS	0		0	0
EBR35.	LISTED FACEPLATES	0		0	0
EBR35.	METALLIC FACEPLATE GROUNDINGS	0		0	0
EBR35.	CONDUCTORS IN OUTLET BOXES	0	(	0	0
EBR35.	OUTLET BOX SIZE	0		0	0
EBR35.	FREE CONDUCTOR LENGTH	0		0	0
EBR35.	POLARIZATION	0	(	0	0
EBR35.	GROUNDING CIRCUIT CONDUCTOR	0		0	0
EBR35.	OTHER USE — WHITE CONDUCTOR OF CABLE	0		0	0
EBR35.	GROUNDING CONDUCTOR COLOR	0		0	0
EBR35.	CONNECTION TO TERMINALS AND SPLICES	0	(	0	0
EBR35.	CONNECTION OF CONDUCTORS TO TERMINAL	0		0	0
EBR35.	SPLICING AND JOINING OF CONNECTORS	0		0	0
EBR35.	ELECTRICAL MARKING	0	(	0	0
EBR35.	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER	0		0	0
EBR35.	MAXIMUM FUSE SIZE	0		0	0
EBR35.	METAL NAME PLATE	0		0	0

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*****
# NANS ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ( 0) 934 169 65.8 2 *
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NCON	CONSTRUCTION	(	0)	550	143	55.6	3
NCXD	EXTERIOR DOORS						
NCXH	HARDWARE	(	43)	244			4
NCXF	IMPROPER FIT			121			5
NCST	STORM			38			5
NCXR	REGLAZED			19			5
NCNR	FROZEN			10			5
NCSD	CANOPY			7			5
NCXS	SCREENS			4			5
NCWD	WINDOWS	(	23)	2			5
NCWR	REGLAZED			122			4
NCWH	HARDWARE			37			5
NCWT	STORM			19			5
NCWF	IMPROPER FIT			15			5
NCWS	SCREENS			9			5
NCES	EXTERIOR STAIRS			41			4
NCPD	PARTITIONS DOORS	(	15)	40			4
NCPH	HARDWARE			19			5
NCPF	IMPROPER FIT			6			5
NCSM	SKIRTING			32			4
NCNH	HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	(	0)	27			5
NCND	COMPARTMENT DOOR			15			5

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FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
NPDS	0						0	-0	5
NPEX	0						0	-0	4
WATERSUPPLY									
EXTERIOR DARIN-FURNACE-WATER HEATER									
NELC	124	(6)					74	28.8	3
ELECTRICAL									
NEDP	55	(10)				44.4	40	15.6	4
DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD									
NEDF	32				58.2	25.8	22	8.6	5
FUSES									
NEC8	8				14.5	6.5	8	3.1	5
NEDT	5				9.1	4.0	5	1.9	5
CIRCUIT BREAKERS									
NEDT	33	(1)				26.6	26	10.1	4
RECEPTICAL OUTLETS									
NERD	30	(1)			90.9	24.2	24	9.3	5
OUT DOOR									
NEHT	26				86.7	21.0	21	8.2	6
HEAT TAPE									
NELF	3				10.0	2.4	3	1.2	6
LIGHT FIXTURE									
NERI	2	(0)			6.1	1.6	2	.8	5
INTERIOR									
NEPP	2				100.0		2	.8	6
FACEPLATE									
NEPP	18					14.5	17	6.6	4
POWER POLE/LIFELINE									
NESW	7	(6)				5.6	6	2.3	4
SWITCHES									
NESF	1				14.3	.8	1	.4	5
FACEPLATE									
NEEF	3					2.4	3	1.2	4
EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE									
NEIF	1	(1)				.8	1	.4	4
INTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES									
NEIN	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
NOT SECURELY ATTACHED									
NESR	1					.8	1	.4	4
SERVICE									
NEGR	0					.0	0	.0	4
EXTERNAL GROUNDING									
NEBC	0					.0	0	.0	4
BRANCH CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION									
NHTG	44	(4)					34	13.2	3
HEATING									
NHGP	23					52.3	20	7.8	4
GAS SUPPLY PIPING									
NHSP	10					22.7	8	3.1	4
INSTALLED SPACE HEATERS									
NHOP	7	(7)				15.9	6	2.3	4
OIL SUPPLY PIPING									
NHOF	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
FROZEN									
NHGR	0					.0	0	.0	4
GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR									
NHRJ	0					.0	0	.0	4
ROOF JACK									

* APEQ MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT									

AFHA	181	(39)					77	30.0	3
FURNACE,HOT AIR,GAS OR OIL									
AFPL	40	(3)				22.1	32	12.5	4
PILOT/ELECTRONIC IGNITION									
AFPL1.	37				92.5	20.4	31	12.1	5
RELIGHT PILOT									
AFCL	35	(2)				19.3	21	8.2	4
CONTROLS									
AFBU	16	(1)			45.7	8.8	9	3.5	5
BURNER									
AFCV	8				50.0	22.9	4	1.6	6
CONTROLS VALVE									
AFTC	6				37.5	17.1	5	1.9	6
THERMOCOUPLE									
AFCR	1				6.3	2.9	1	.4	6
RESET BUTTON									
AFCA	0				.0	.0	0	.0	6
CAD CELLS									
AFBE	0				.0	.0	0	.0	6
ELECTRODE									
AFBW	15	(1)			42.9	8.3	12	4.7	5
BLOWER									
AFLS	14				93.3	40.0	11	4.3	6
LIMIT SWITCH									
AFBR	0				.0	.0	0	.0	6
RESET BUTTON									
AFBW	2	(1)			5.7	1.1	2	.8	5
INTERNAL WIRING									
AFES	1				50.0	.6	1	.4	6
ON/OFF EMERGENCY SWITCH									
AFEG	32	(0)				17.7	20	7.8	4
FUEL GUN									
AFFL	28				87.5	15.5	16	6.2	5
GAS LEAK									

AFEN	NOZZLE / ORIFICE
AFEF	WRONG INITIALLY INSTALLED
AFFO	OIL LEAK
AFFP	PUMP
AFFM	PUMP MOTOR
AFWT	WALL THERMOSTAT
AFTA	TRANSFORMER
AFBM	BLOWER MOTOR
AFBG	BEARINGS
AFMM	MOTOR MOUNT
AFIR	FILTER
AFAB	BURNER ASSEMBLY
AFBL	BLOWER ASSEMBLY
AFBO	BELT DRIVE
AFB8	BEARINGS
AFDR	FURNACE DOORS
AFGR	GAS REGULATOR
AFSC	FUEL SUPPLY CONNECTION

ARPL	PILOT
ARPL	RELIGHT PILOT
ARGL	GAS LEAK
ARCL	CONTROLS
AROB	OVEN BURNER

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
ARSB									
ARTH					27.3	4.2	3	1.2	5
ARTI					18.2	2.8	2	.8	5
ARTJ					.0	.0	0	.0	5
ARBU									
BURNER	(0)					8.3	5	1.9	4
ARBV					50.0	4.2	3	1.2	5
OVEN					50.0	4.2	3	.8	5
ARBS									
SURFACE									
INTERNAL WIRING									
ARW									
HARDWARE	(0)								
ARHO					100.0	4.2	3	1.2	4
OVEN DOORS									
ARHH					.0	.0	0	.0	5
HINGES					.0	.0	0	.0	5
ARHD					.0	.0	0	.0	5
DRAWS					.0	.0	0	.0	5
ARHK									
KNBS									
AEXX									
EXHAUST FAN	25						14	5.4	3
ACRF									
REFRIGERATOR	(9)	10					9	3.5	3
ACRL									
CONTROLS	(0)	1				10.0	1	.4	4
FAN					100.0	10.0	1	.4	5
ACRA									
DEFROST TIMER		1					0	.0	5
ACRD									
SWITCHES		0					0	.0	5
ACRS									
COMPRESSOR		0					0	.0	4
ACRC									
COMPRESSOR MOTOR		0					0	.0	4
ACRM									
REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	(0)	0					0	.0	4
ACRR									
FREEZER COILS		0					0	.0	5
ACRZ									
REFRIGERATOR COILS		0					0	.0	5
ACRI									
TUBING		0					0	.0	5
ACRT									
RECHARGE		0					0	.0	5
ACRH									
GASKETING (DOORS)		0					0	.0	4
ACRG									
FAN		0					0	.0	4
ACRN									
ASDE									
SMOKE DETECTOR		3					3	1.2	3
AFEB									
ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(1)	1					1	.4	3
AFMT									
HEATING ELEMENT		0					0	.0	4
AFST									
THERMOSTAT	(0)	0					0	.0	4
AFTF									
TRANSFORMER		0					0	.0	5
AFNC									
CONTROLS	(0)	0					0	.0	4
AFPT									
THERMOCOUPLES		0					0	.0	5

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Appendix C
Photographic Documentation



Figure C-1 Exterior Wall Fasteners Which Have Corroded and Worked Loose



Figure C-2 Rusty Exterior Fasteners



Figure C-3 Rusted Exterior Fasteners
Causing Staining of Siding



Figure C-4 Exterior Fasteners Pulled
Through Exterior Siding

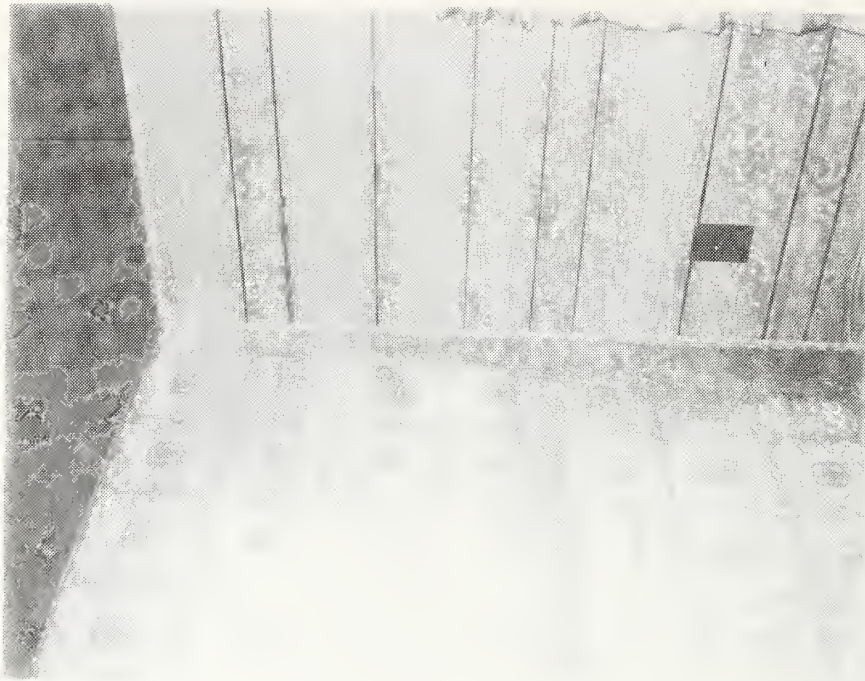


Figure C-5 Water Staining At Wall-Floor Due to Rain Leak Through Exterior Wall



Figure C-6 Rain Leak Staining at Exterior Door

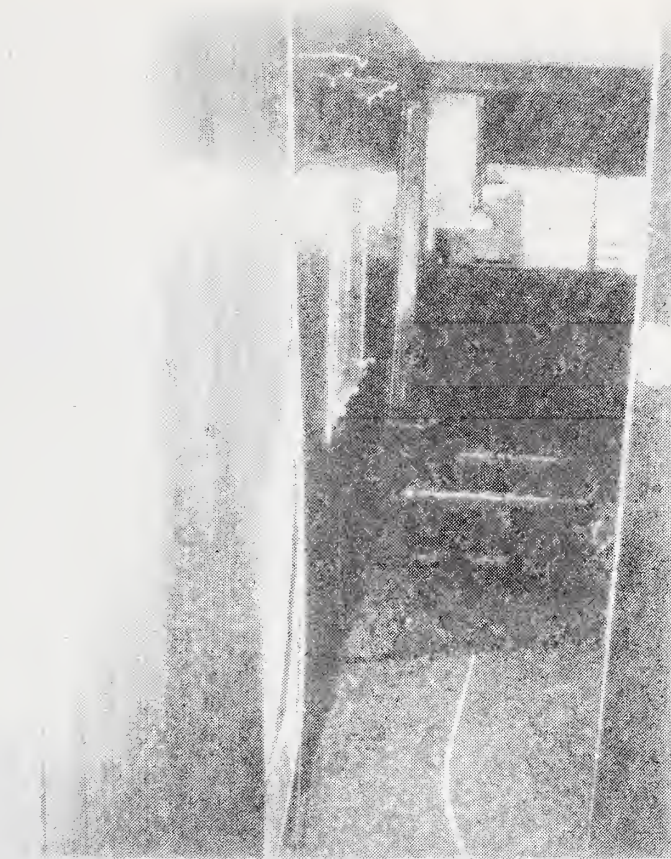


Figure C-7 Buckled Interior Wall Paneling on Exterior Wall
Due to Water Penetration of Exterior Skin.



Figure C-8 No Insulation in Exterior Wall Stud Space
and Unprotected Electrical Wire Running
Through Notched Stud

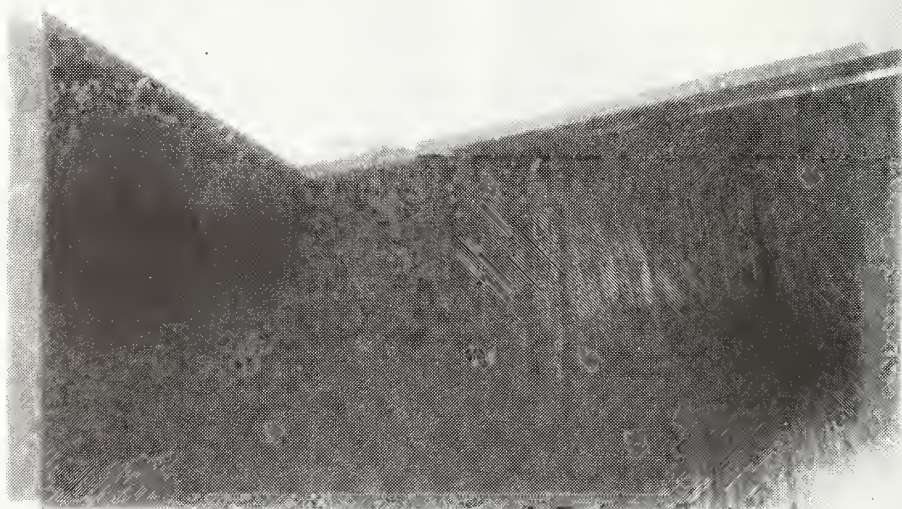


**Figure C-9 Water Stained Ceiling Material
Due to Rain Leak**



Figure C-10 Damaged Metal Roof Allowing Rain Leak With Resulting Damage Shown in Figure C-11

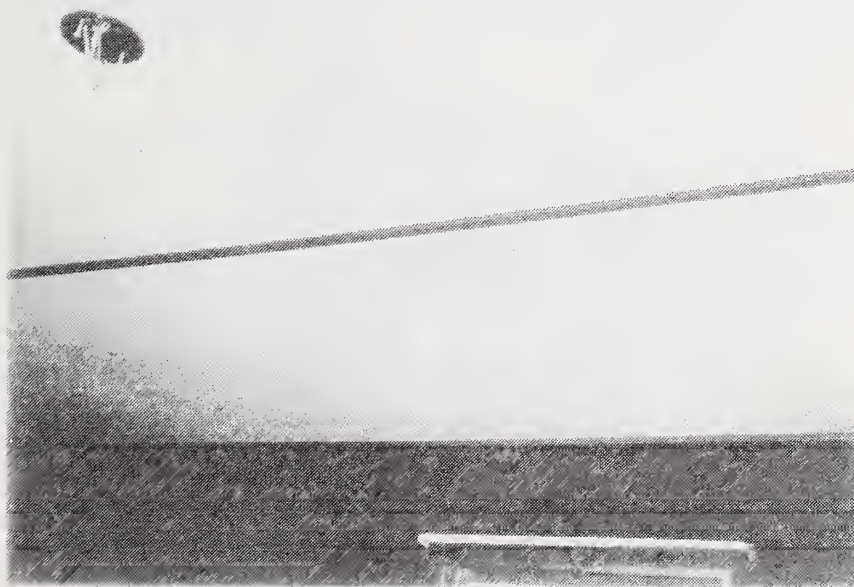


Figure C-11 Water Damage to Ceiling Due to Rain Leak at Roof Membrane Joint



Figure C-12 Water Damage to Ceiling Due to Rain Leak
at Vent Stack Penetration Through Roof

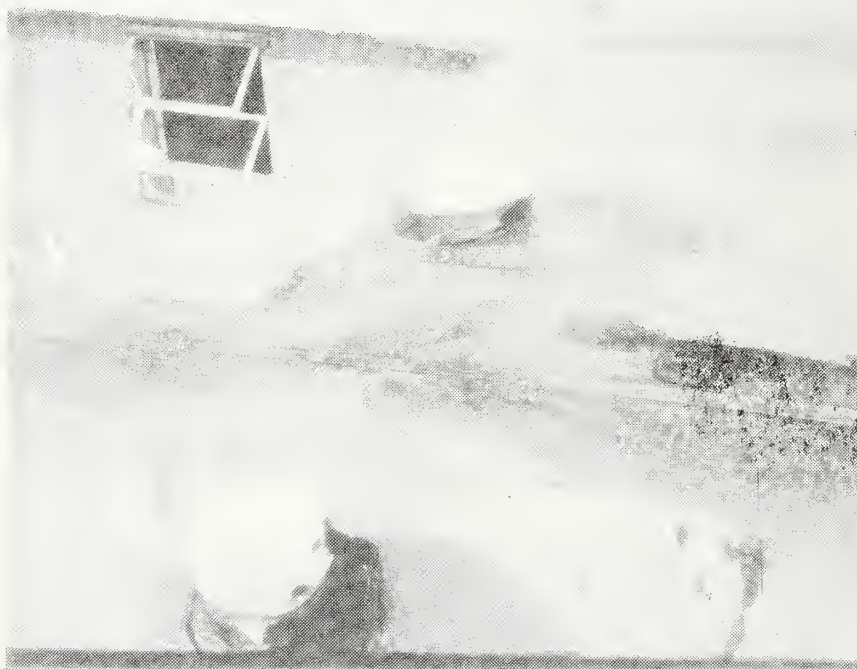


Figure C-13 Application of Coating Material to Vent Stack
Penetration in Roof to Correct Rain Leak



Figure C-14 Rain Leak at Flashing of Plumbing Vent Pipe

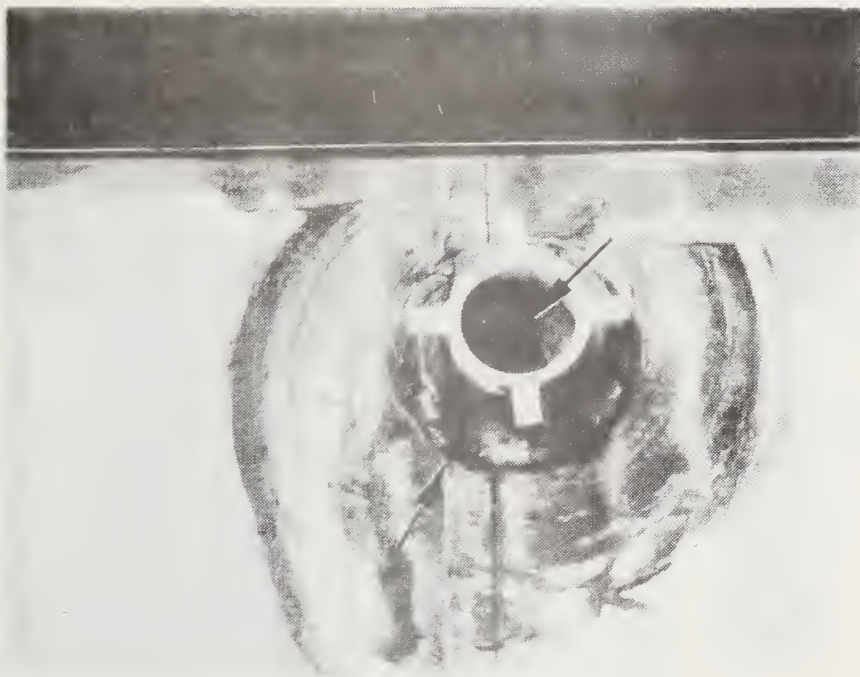


Figure C-15 Rain Leak at Plumbing Vent Pipe Flashing Located at Joint of Metal Roofing. Also, Vent Pipe Does Not Penetrate Roof Covering

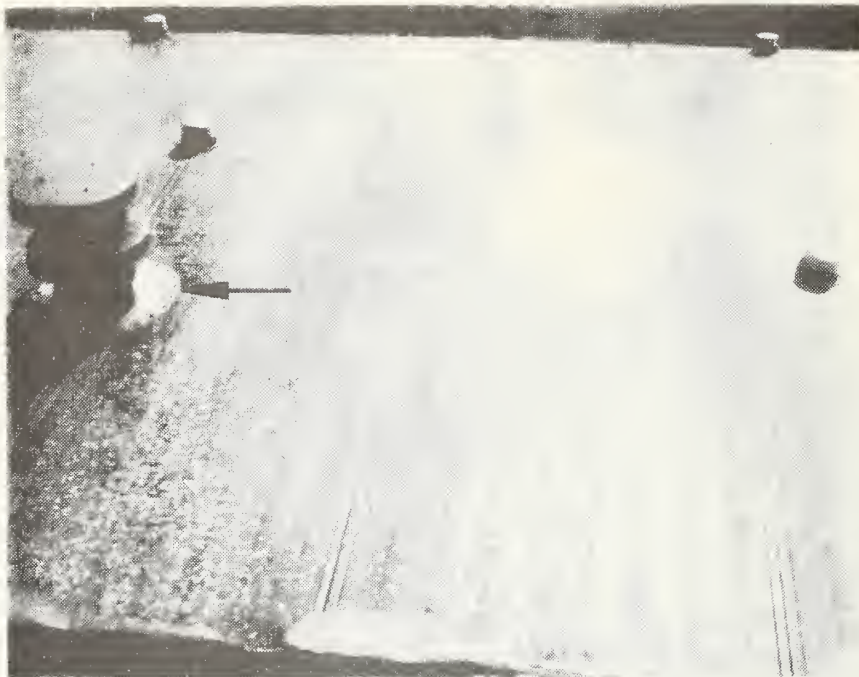


Figure C-16 Ungasketed Heating Vent Pipe Attached With Sheet Metal Screws to Metal Roofing



Figure C-17 Application of Coating Material to Repair Water Leak at Tip-out Joint



Figure C-18 Location of Rain Leak
at Tip-out Joint

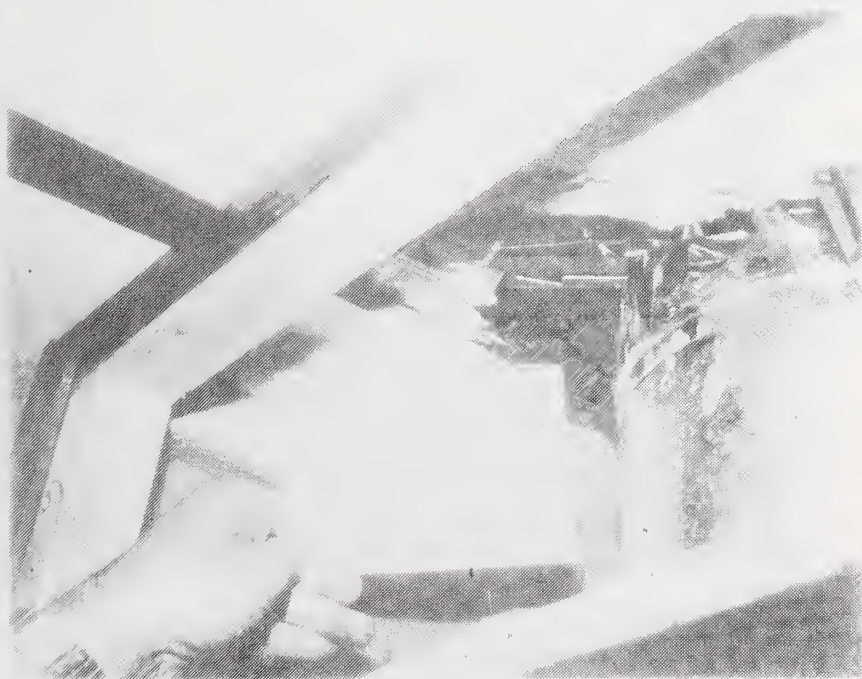


Figure C-19 Bowstring Roof Truss Cut for,
Passage of Furnace Vent

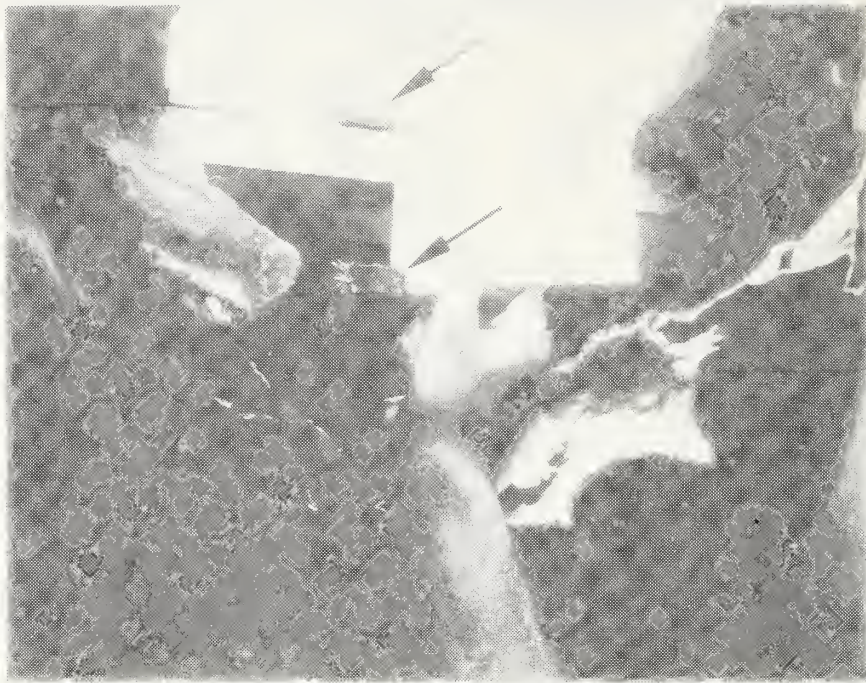


Figure C-20 Compression and Tension Chords of Bowstring Roof Truss Cut for Passage of Furnace Vent



Figure C-21 Deflection of Ceiling Indicating Failure of Attachment to the Roof Truss

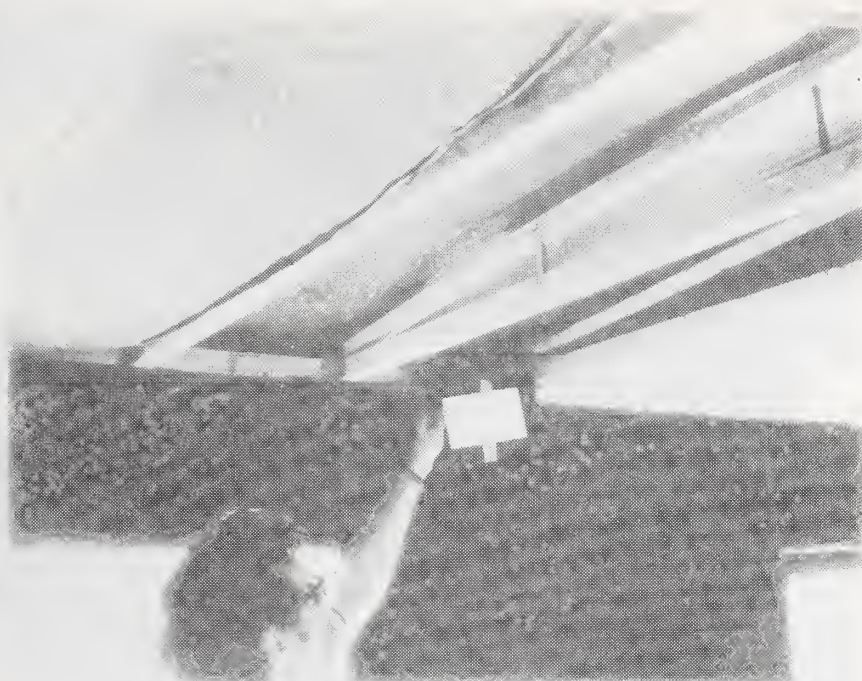


Figure C-22 Insulation Missing in Roof System. Note Metal Roofing Loosely Lying on Roof Truss Which Would Likely Result in "Roof Rumble" in Windy Condition

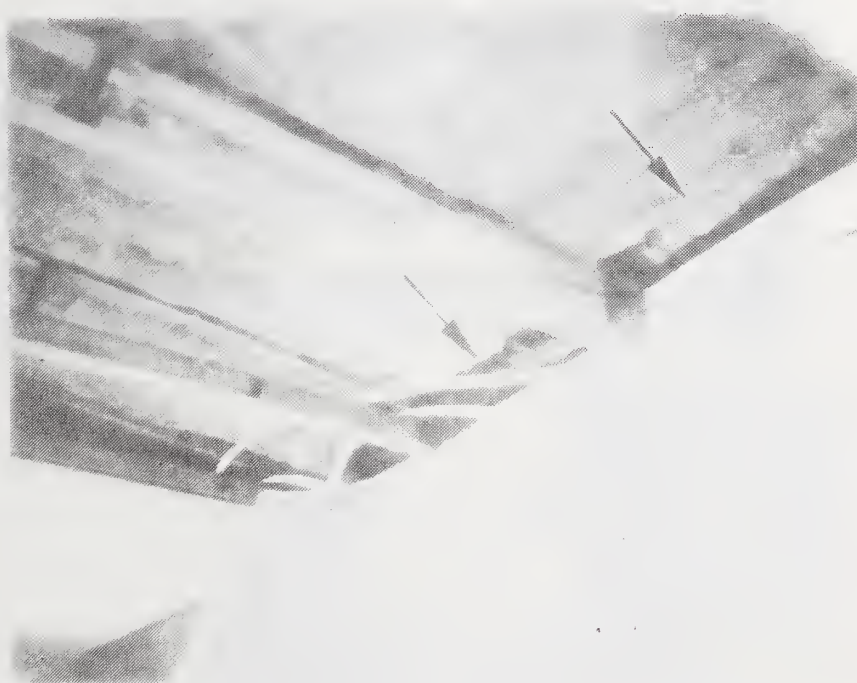


Figure C-23 Insulation Cut Short at Juncture of Roof Truss and Exterior Wall

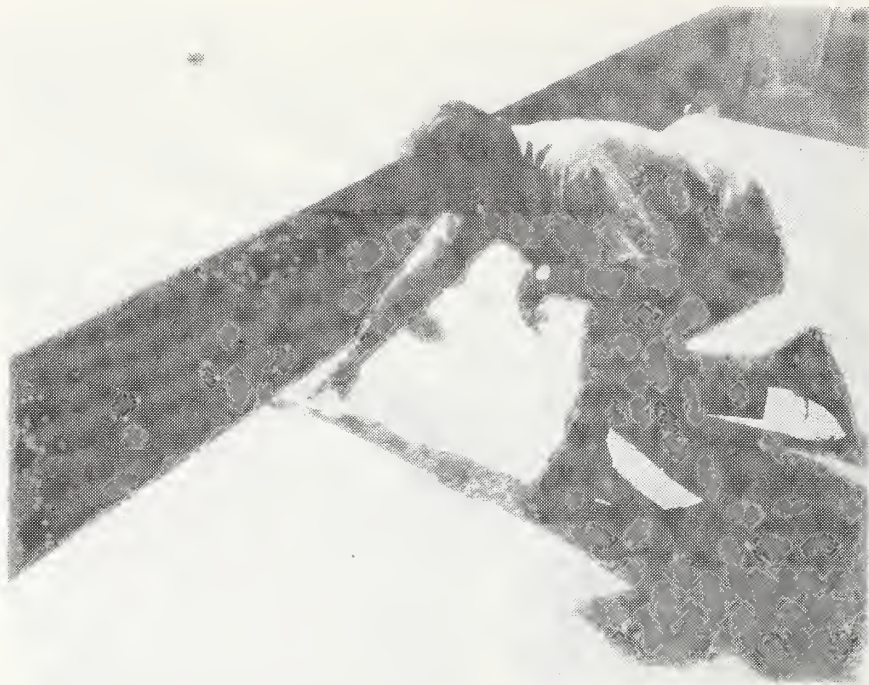


Figure C-24 Improperly Crimped Metal
Membrane at Roof Edge

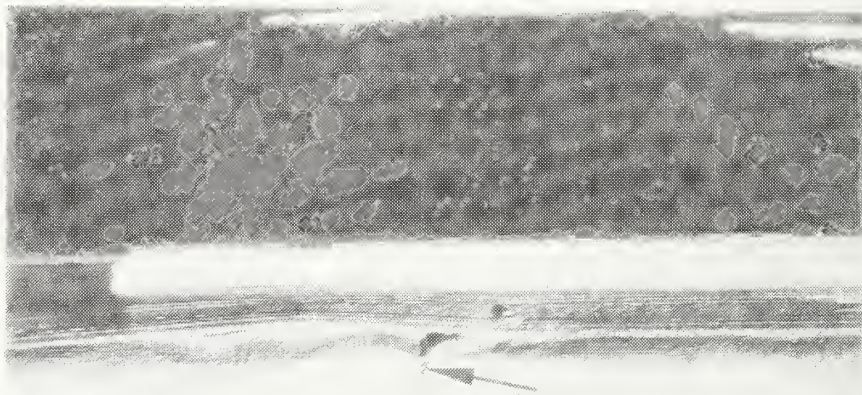


Figure C-25 Crack in Crimped Steel Roof
Membrane-Water Leak Potential



Figure C-26 Crimped Steel Membrane at Change in Slope of Roof

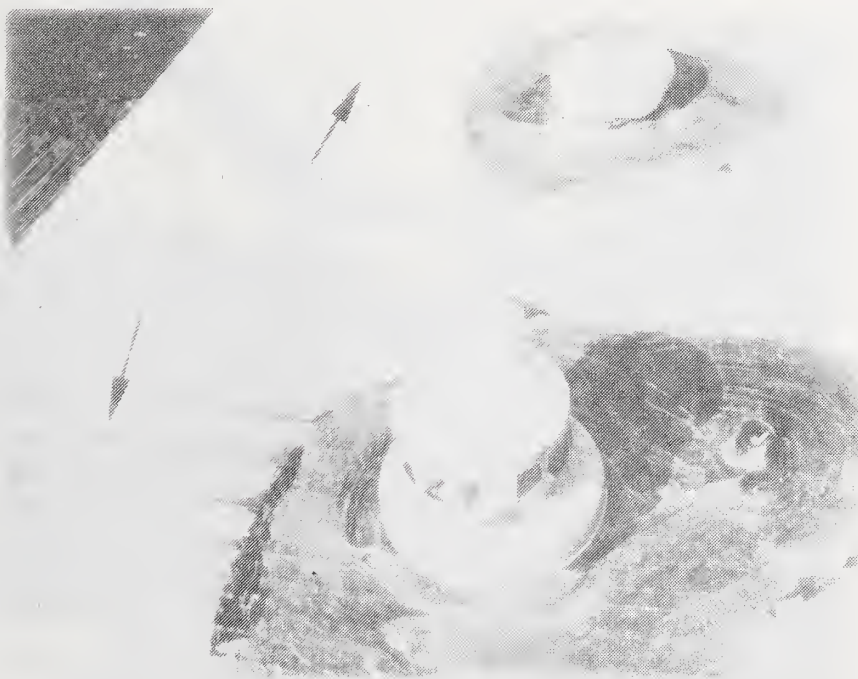


Figure C-27 Rusting Steel Roofing Membrane Near Roof Penetrations Which Have Been Coated With Roofing Sealant

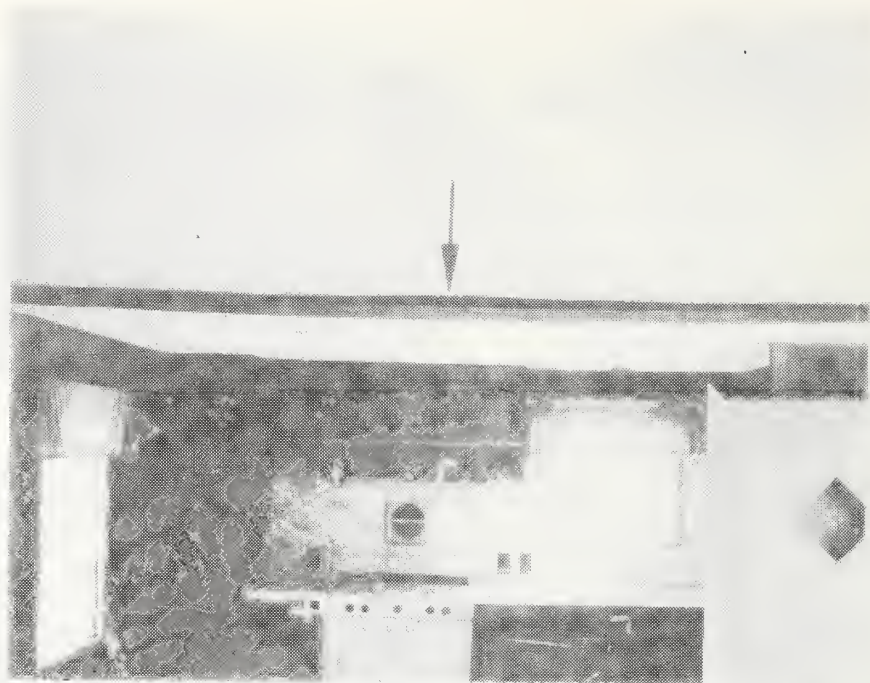


Figure C-28 Failure of Ceiling/Roof Truss Attachment
as Indicated by Sagging Ceiling

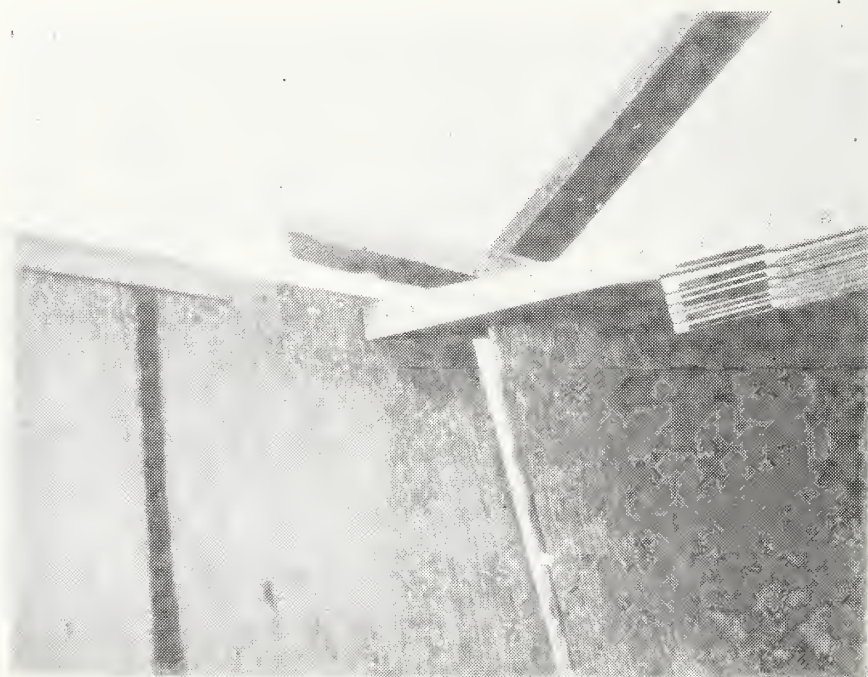


Figure C-29 Loose Interior Paneling to Wall Framing Attachment
At Intersection of Exterior Wall and Ceiling



Figure C-30 Distortion of Interior Partition With Door - Due to Undercarriage Damage.



Figure C-31 Load Carrying Failure of Partition Wall Structural Member Due to Inferior Lumber Grade



Figure C-32 Distortion of Shower Enclosure
Wall Due to Effects of Moisture

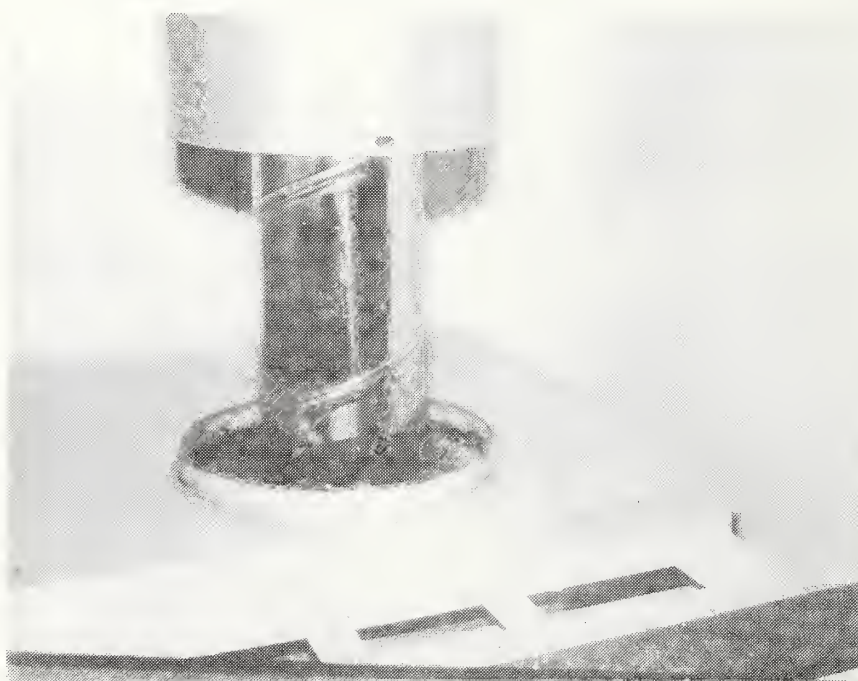


Figure C-33 Construction Detail - Gypsum Board
Lining of Furnace Enclosure Wall

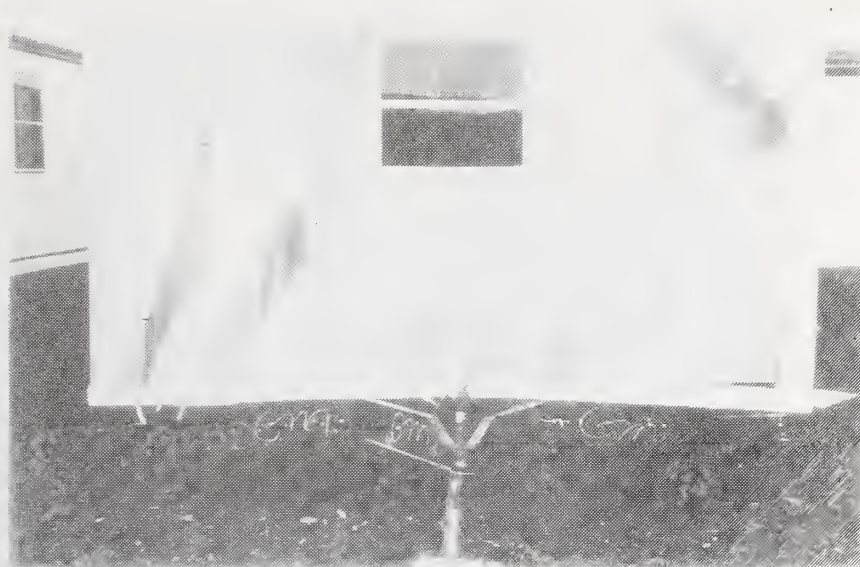


Figure C-34 A-Frame Assembly and Outrigger Failure
Resulting in Damage to Mobile Home - Exterior View.



Figure C-35 Result of A-Frame Assembly and Outrigger
Failure - Interior View Looking Toward Tongue
End of Home Shown in Figure C-34.

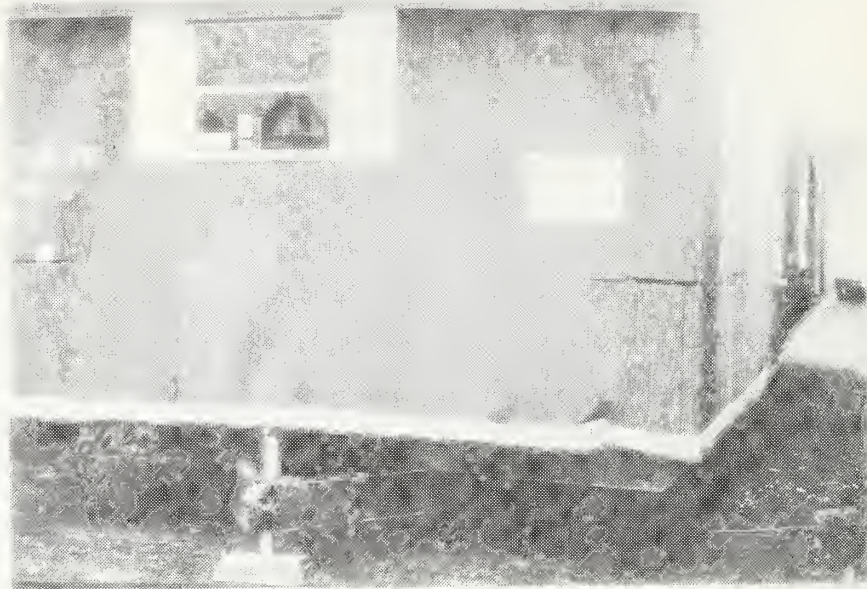


Figure C-36 A-Frame Assembly Failure



Figure C-37 Longitudinal Member Failure.



Figure C-38 View of Underside of Mobile Home -
Weld Failure of Open Web Outrigger.



Figure C-39 Buckled Floor Covering at Joints
of Floor Sheathing



Figure C-40 Damaged Floor Covering at
Entrance to Bedroom



Figure C-41 Damaged Floor Covering

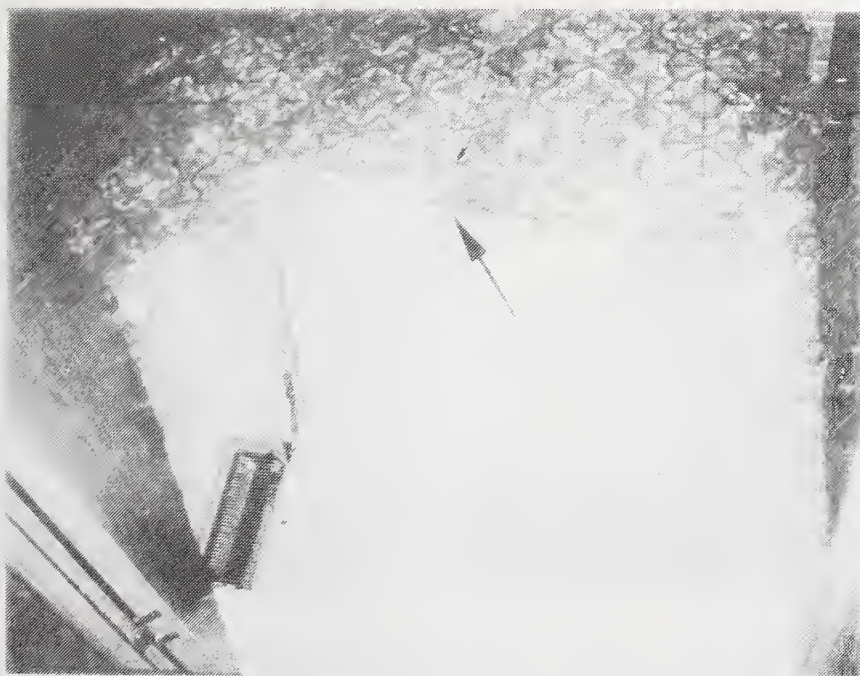


Figure C-42 Buckled Flooring and Covering Due to Distortion of Floor System Caused by Undercarriage Damage



Figure C-43 Buckling of Particle Board Floor Decking
Due to Water Damage Caused by Plumbing Malfunction



Figure C-44 Damage to Bottomboard on Underside of Mobile Home
Exposing Floor Insulation Resulting in Diminished
Rodent Resistance and Excessive Air Infiltration.

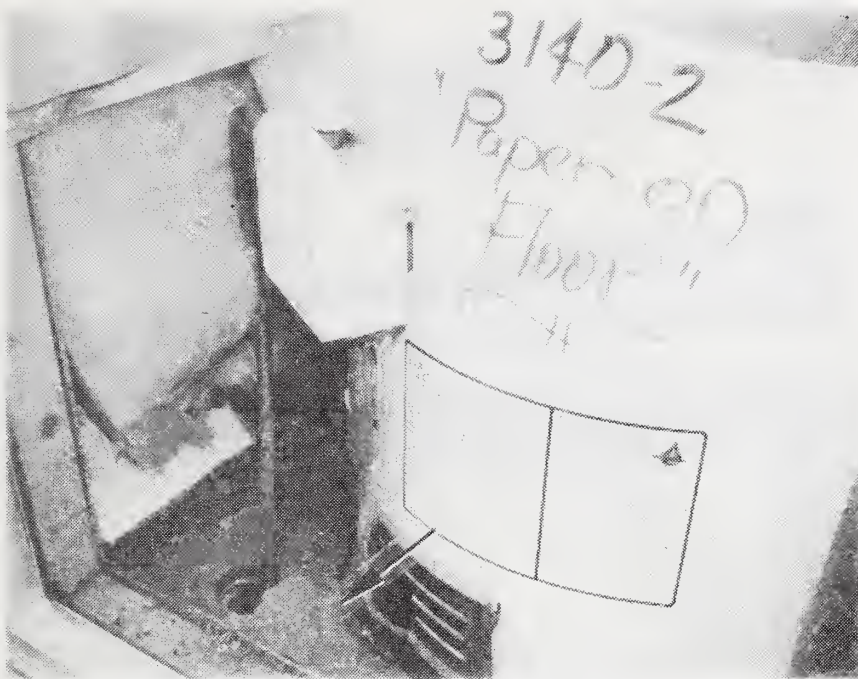


Figure C-45 Combustible Material on Hot Water Heater Compartment Floor

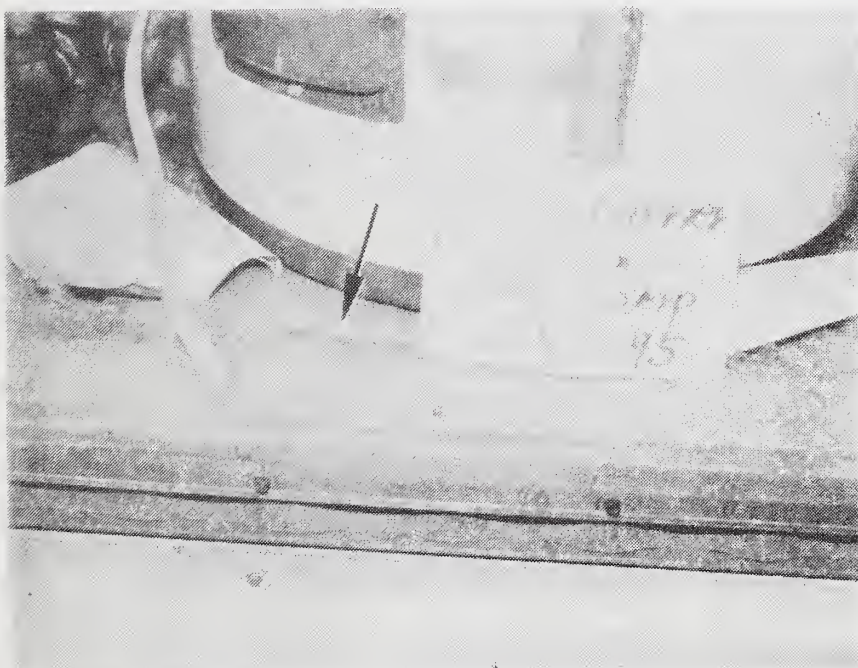


Figure C-46 Combustible Material on Hot Water Heater Compartment Floor

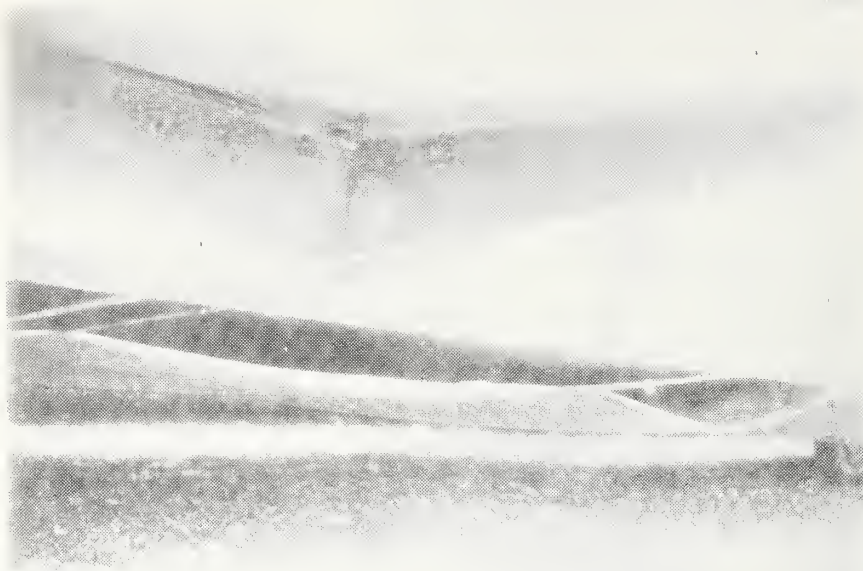


Figure C-47 Failure of Fastening of Bottomboard
to Underside of Floor.



Figure C-48 Failure of Fastening of Bottomboard
to Underside of Floor.



Figure C-49 Failure of Fastening of Bottomboard
to Underside of Mobile Home

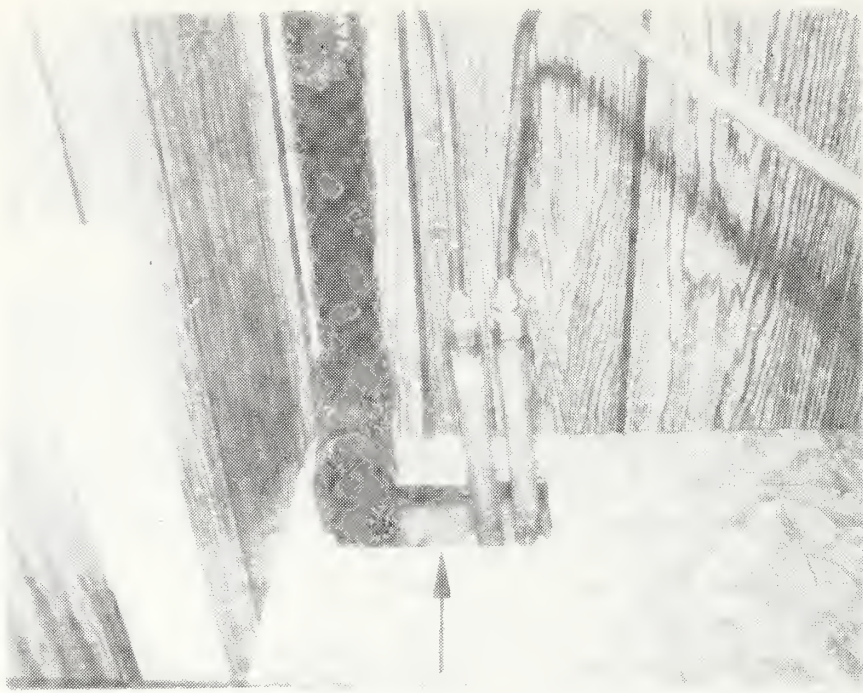


Figure C-50 Inadequate Rodent Resistance Due to Oversize Hole Cut for Passage of Plumbing Piping. No Attempt Was Made to Seal Holes.

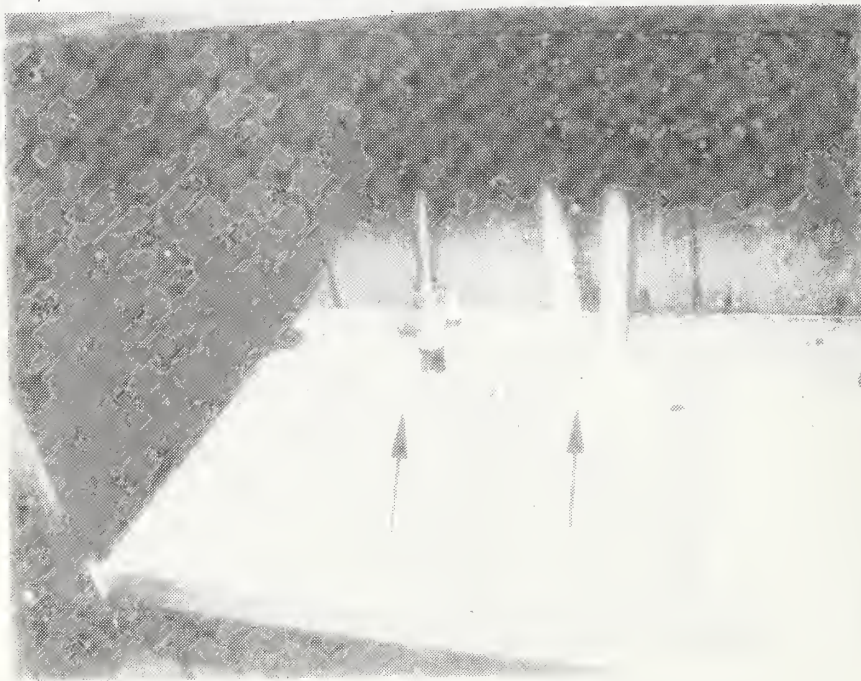


Figure C-51 Rodent Protection Was Provided at These Pipe Penetrations



Figure C-52 Notching of Floor Joists for Passage of Plumbing Piping



Figure C-53 Exterior Door Construction of Paper Honeycomb Core and Vegetable Fiber Board Skins. (This Mobile Home Had Been Abused and Experienced Exterior Water Damage)

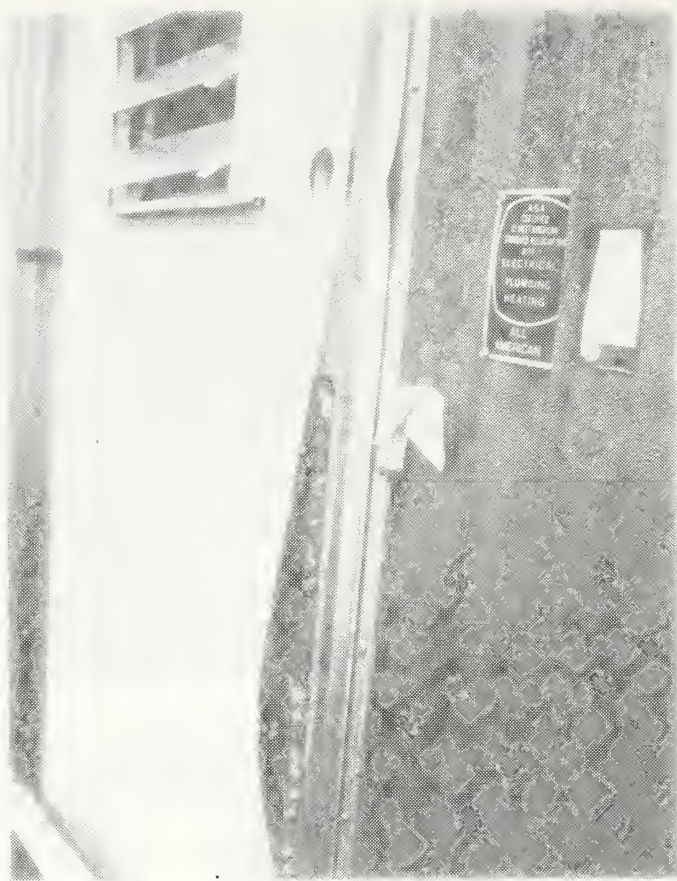


Figure C-54 Exterior Door Construction of Paper Honeycomb Core and Aluminum Skins - Exterior Skin Was Buckled.



Figure C-55 Racked and Damaged Exterior Door Frame



Figure C-56 Water Leak Through Closed Awning Type Windows (Interior Storm Windows)

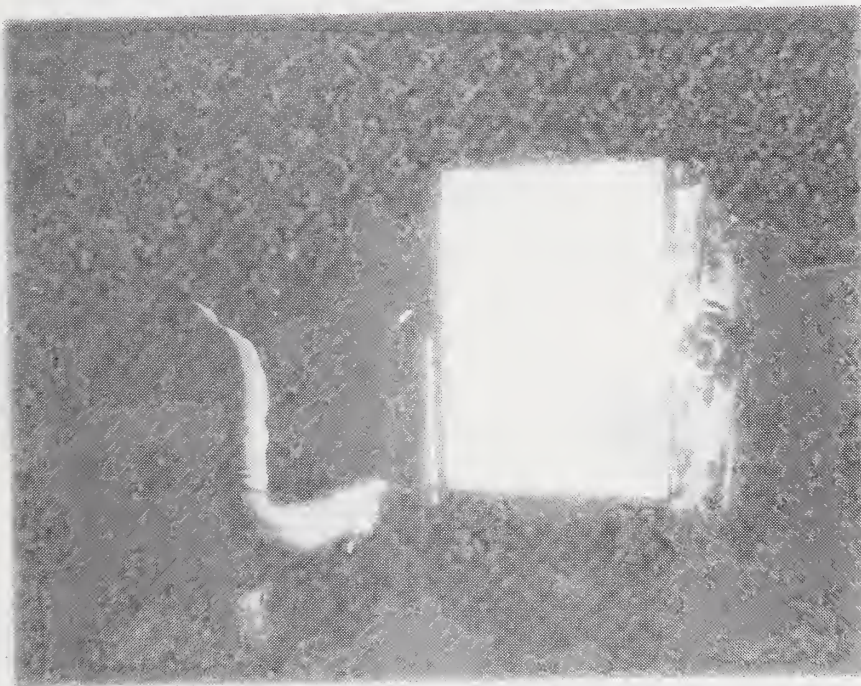


Figure C-57 Space for Air Leakage (Shows Light) Between Window and Wall Framing

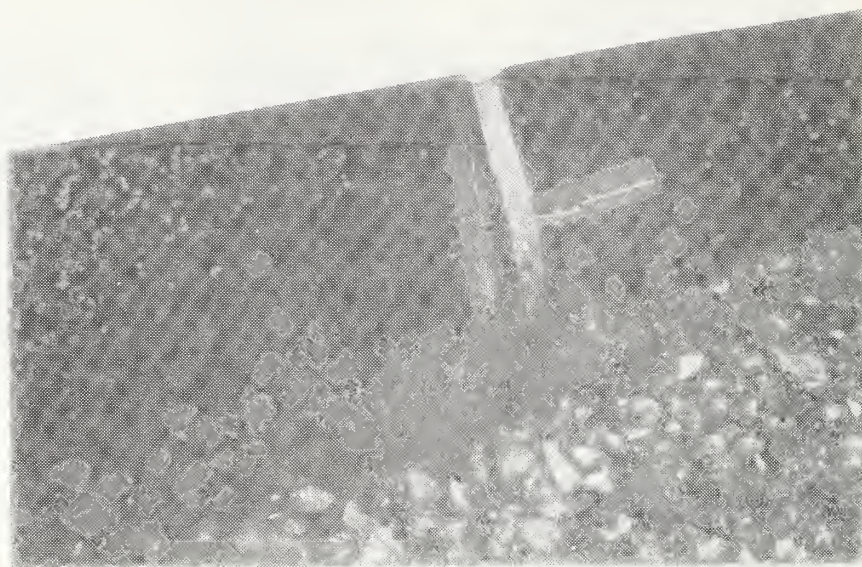


Figure C-58 Extensively Rusty Under-the-Skin Tie Down Strap

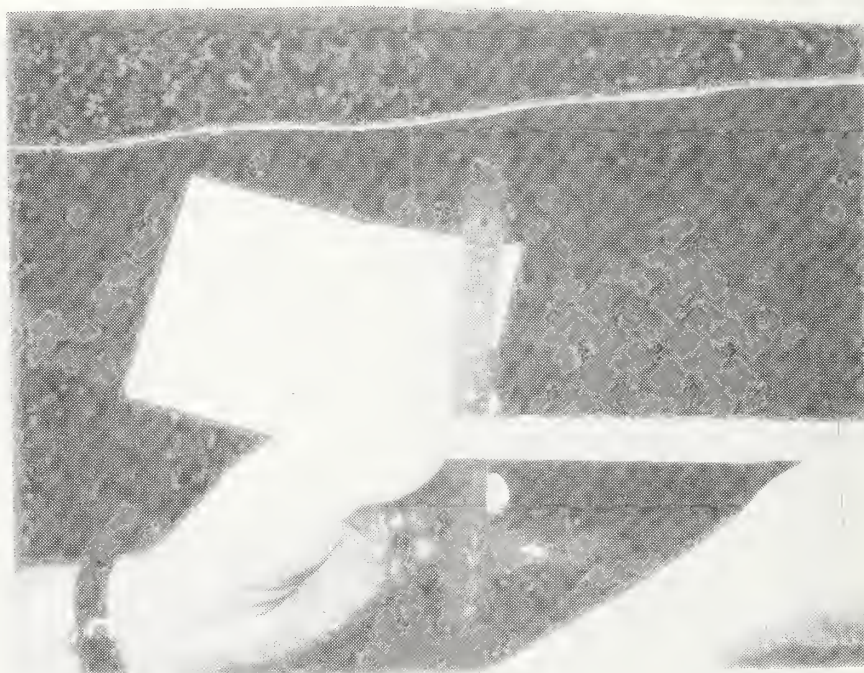


Figure C-59 Extensively Rusty and Undersized Under-the-Skin Tie Down Strap

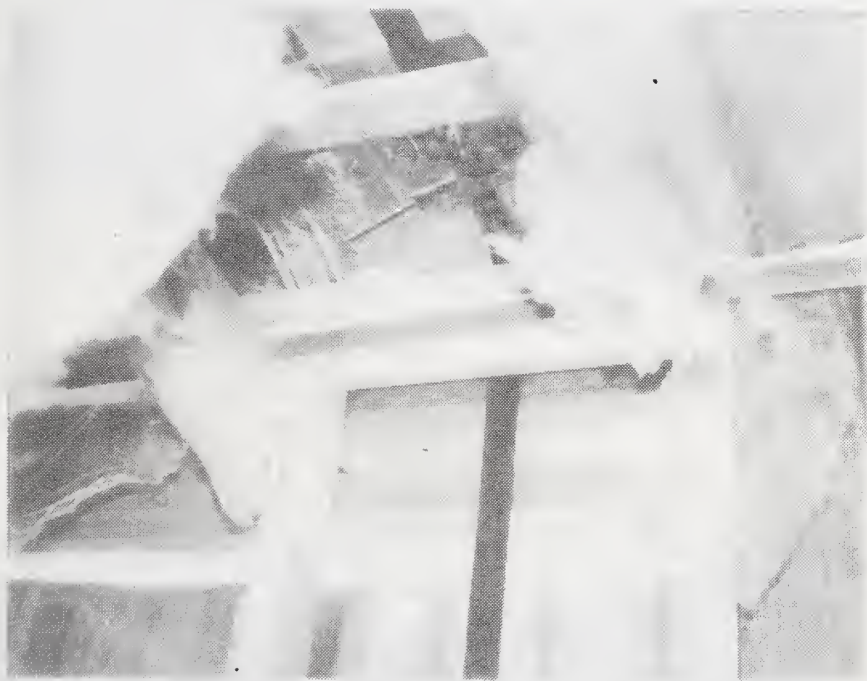


Figure C-60 Under-the-Skin Tie Down Strap Located Between Roof Trusses (Better Design Would Locate Tie Down Straps at Roof Trusses to Insure Load Transfer Between Walls).



Figure C-61 Deterioration of Kitchen Counter Top Due to Water Leak at Faucet



Figure C-62 Hot Water Heater Pressure Relief Overflow Pipe With Threaded End.



Figure C-63 Undersize Hot Water Heater Pressure Relief Overflow Pipe



Figure C-64 Hot Water Heater Pressure Relief Overflow Pipe Terminating Above Floor Instead of Extending Through the Floor to the Underside of Mobile Home.



Figure C-65 Excessive Corrosion of Galvanized Steel Water Pipe in Hot Water Heater Compartment. Also, Electrical Cable Not adequately Supported



Figure C-66 Corrosion of Dissimilar Metals (Copper to Galvanized Steel) Used for Water Supply Under Bathroom Sink



Figure C-67 Example of Poor Workmanship - Water Supply Piping and Electrical Wiring Passing Through the Same Undersize Wall Penetration

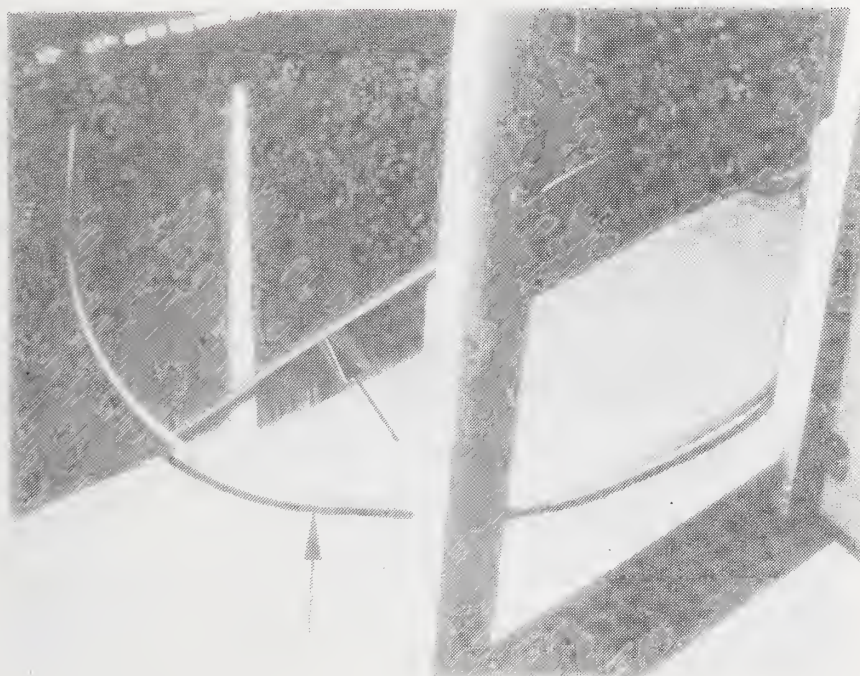


Figure C-68 Example of Poor Workmanship - Excessive Amount of Water Supply Piping Used Under Kitchen Sink

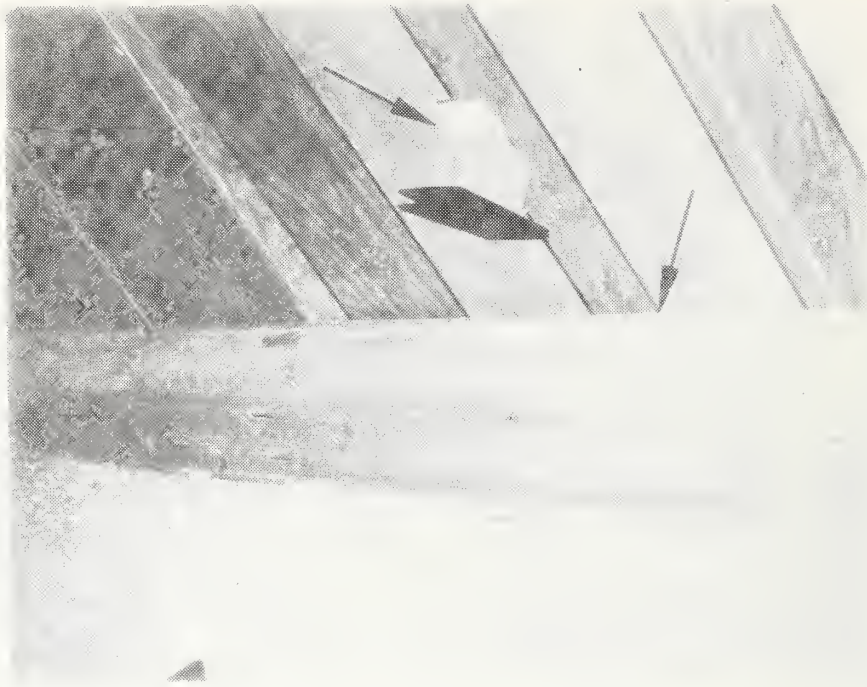


Figure C-69 Plumbing Pipe Running Along Inside Wall in Sleeping Quarters Covered With Lightweight Plastic Cover. Also, Electrical Box Inadequately Attached to Wall

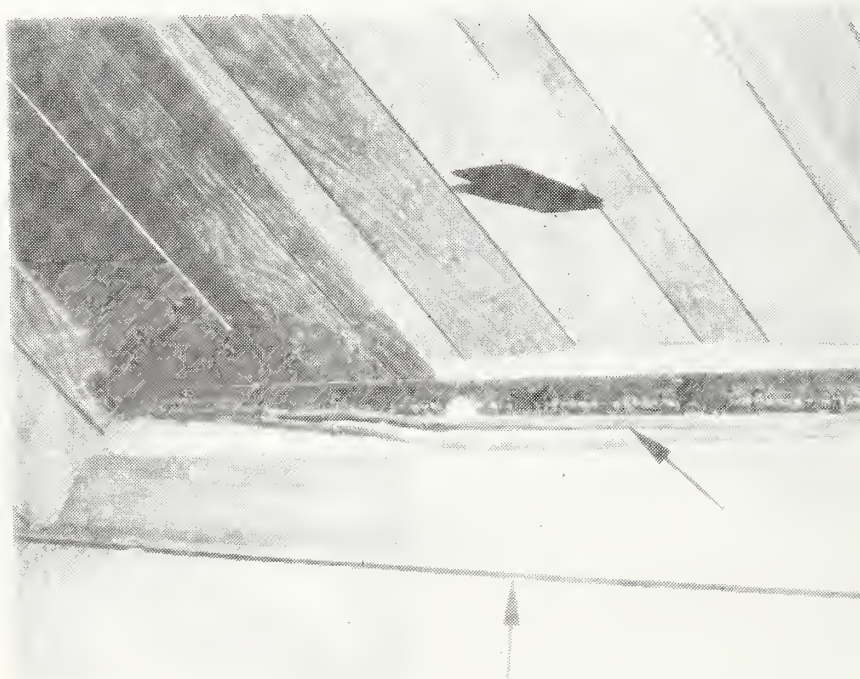


Figure C-70 Lightweight Plastic Pipe Cover Removed in Sleeping Quarters to Expose Plumbing Pipe Running Along Wall (See Figure C-69).



Figure C-72 Plastic Drain Pipe is Installed in a Distorted Position.

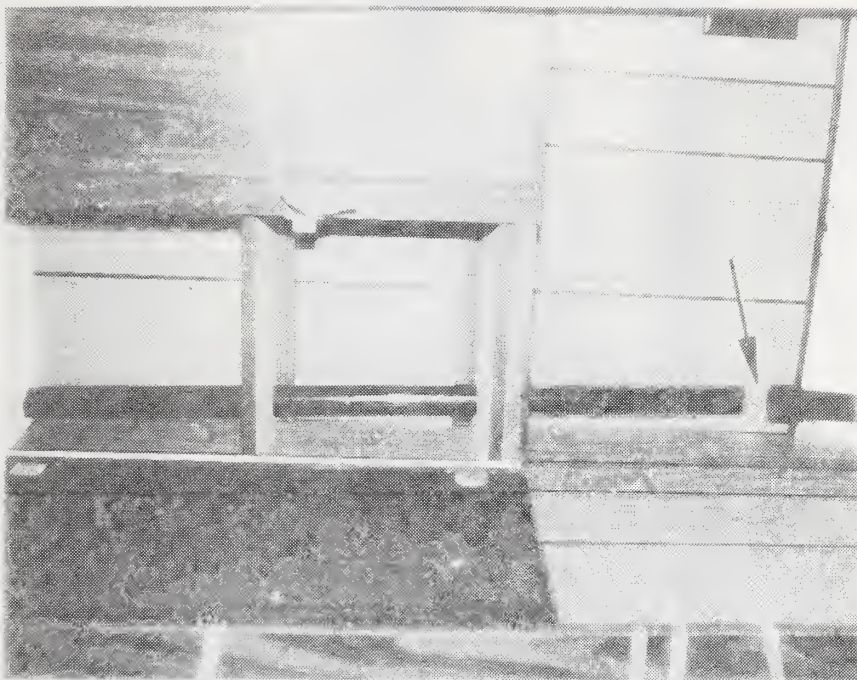


Figure C-71 Plastic Drain Pipe Fitting Has Not Been Properly Adhered with Adhesive.

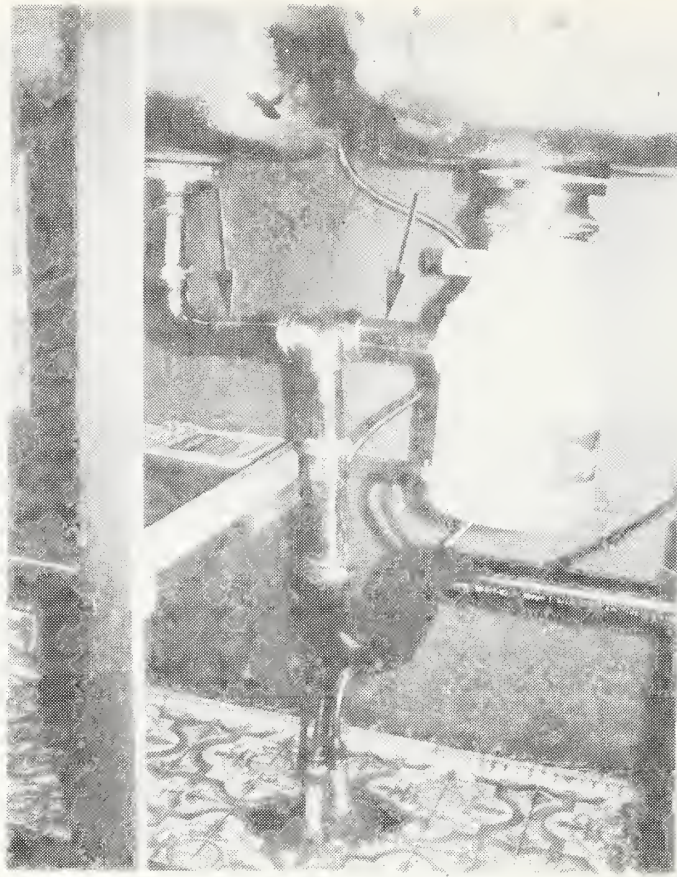


Figure C-73 Negative Slope of Drain Pipe
Under Kitchen Sink

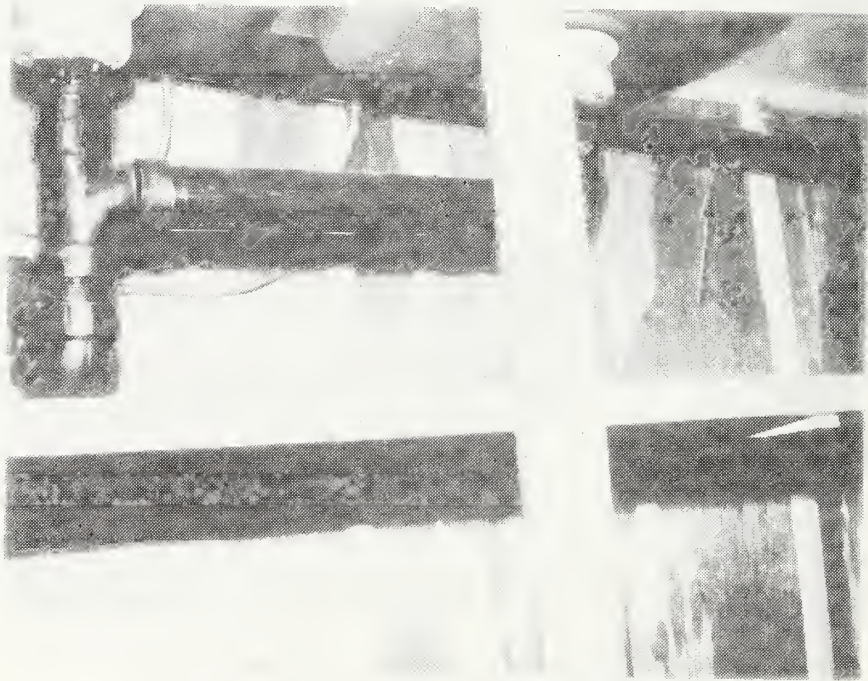


Figure C-74 Negative Slope of Vent Pipe
Under Kitchen Sink



Figure C-75 Copper Water Supply Tubing Failure Due to Freezing in Hot Water Heater Compartment



Figure C-76 Vent Cap on Roof Which is Not the Removable Type Required by ANSI A119.1 Standard

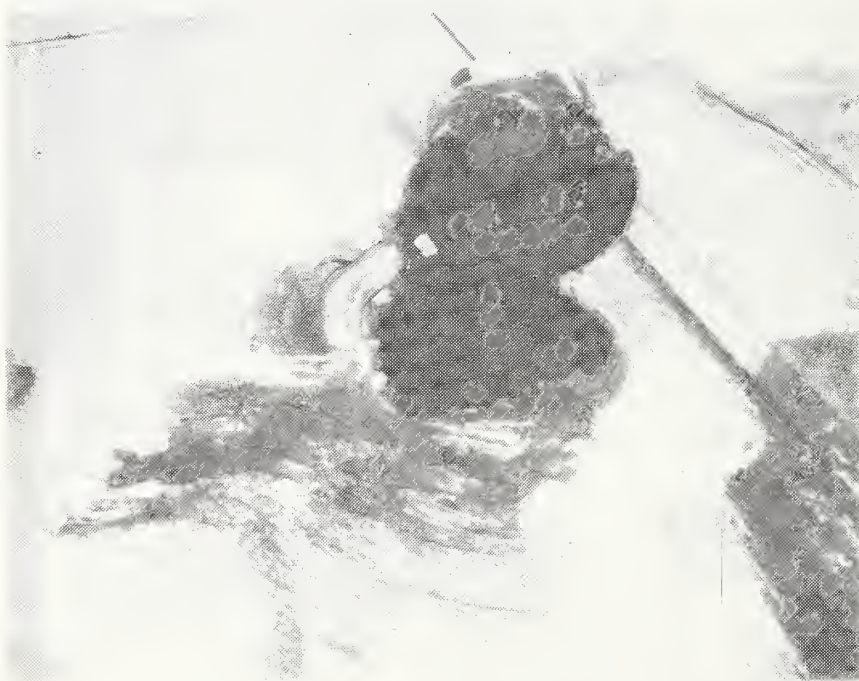


Figure C-77 Vent Cap Removal Damaged the Flashing.



Figure C-78 Submerged Valve Flushing Device Which Could Allow Flush Tank Water to Back Flow Into The Potable Water Supply



Figure C-79 Loose Toilet at Floor Connection.

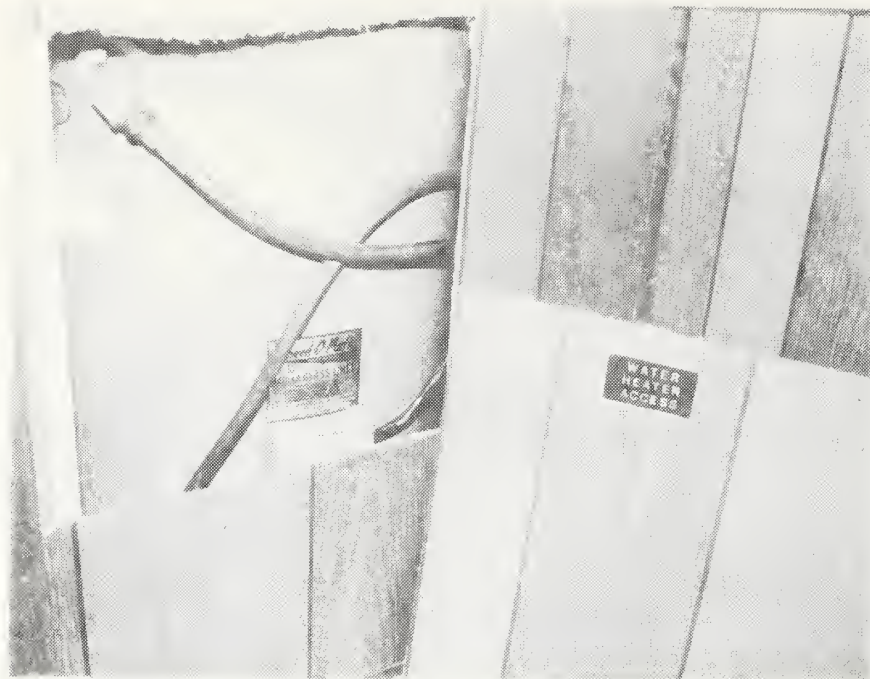


Figure C-80 Inadequate Hot Water Heater Access From Within Closet. Wall Paneling Would Have to be Removed to Replace Hot Water Heater

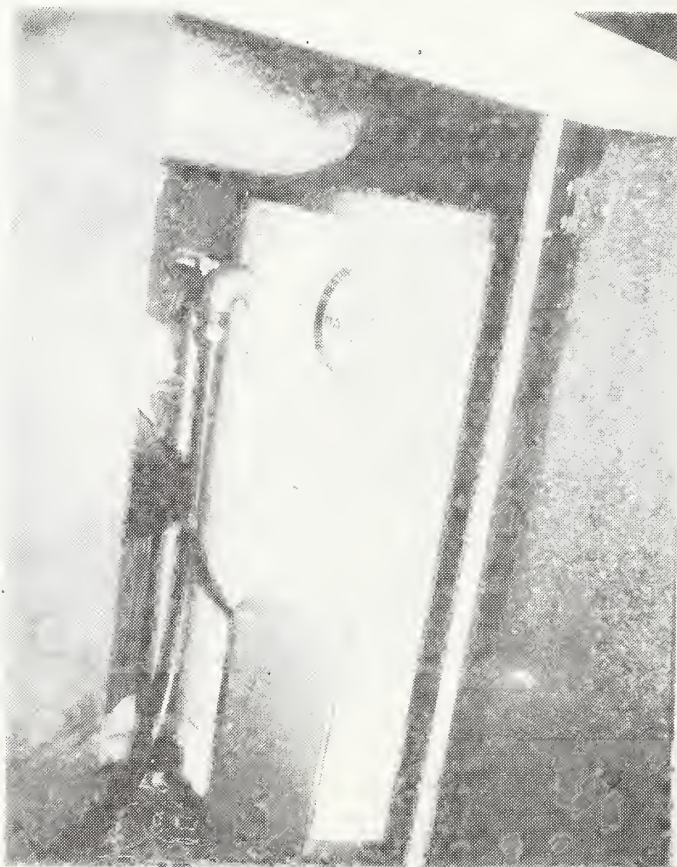


Figure C-81 Hot Water Heater Access Under Kitchen Cabinet. Kitchen Cabinetry would Have to be Removed to Replace Hot Water Heater

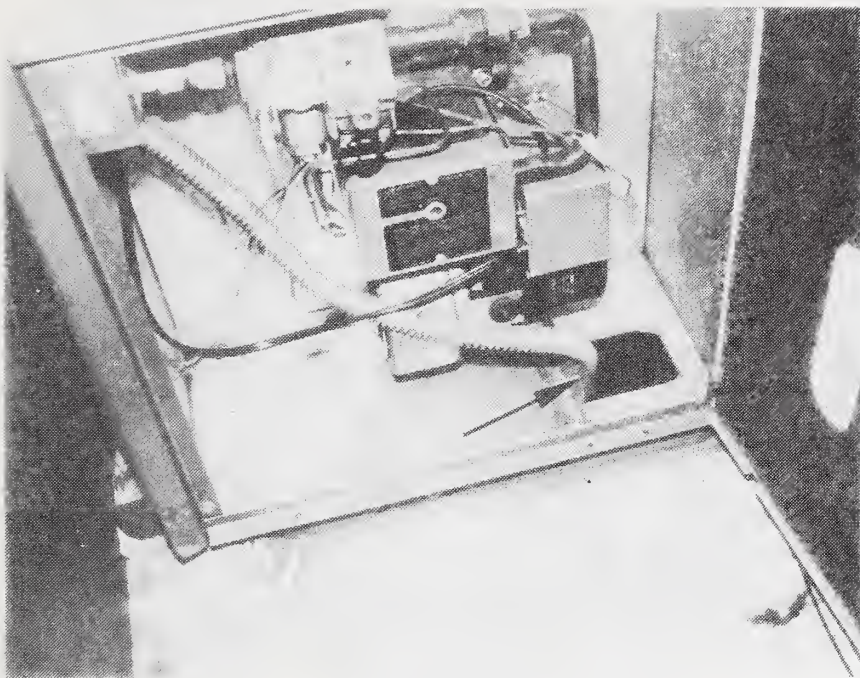


Figure C-82 Flexible Gas Connector on Furnace Through Floor to Gas Supply Piping

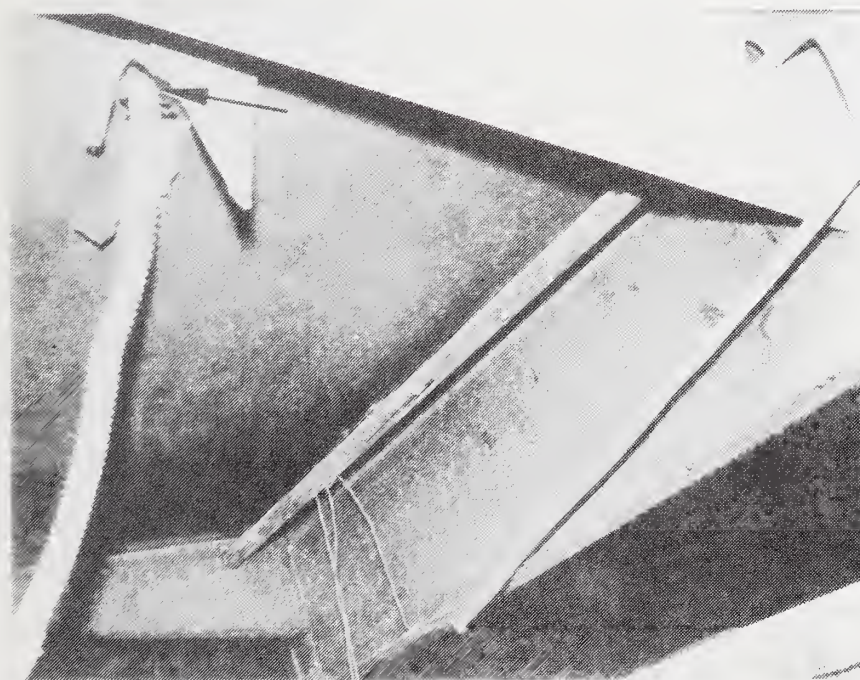


Figure C-83 Flexible Gas Connector Through Floor to Underside of Mobile Home



Figure C-84 Flexible Gas Connector on Furnace
with Sharp Radius Bend

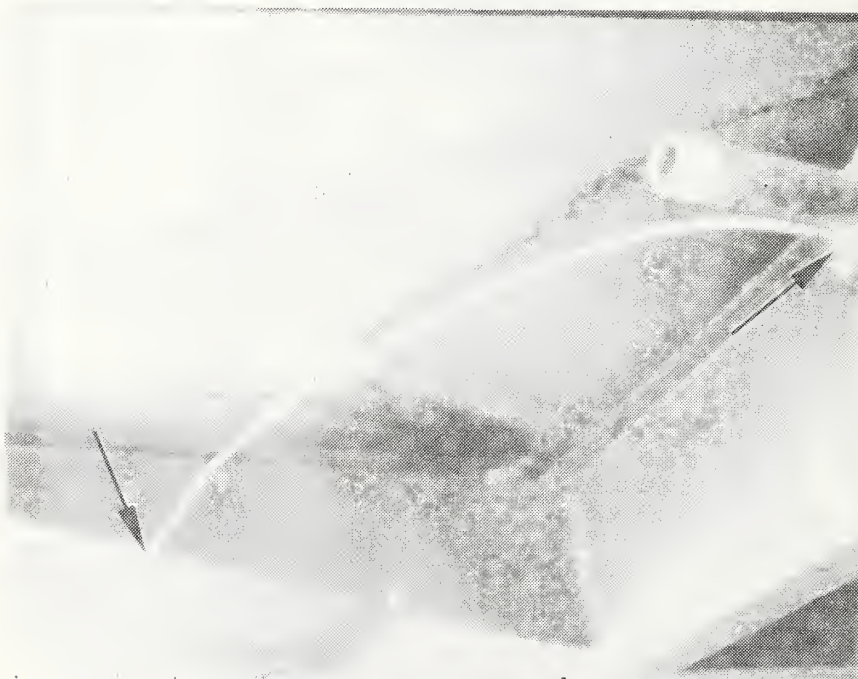


Figure C-85 Improper Grounding of Gas Supply
Pipe to Mobile Home Frame

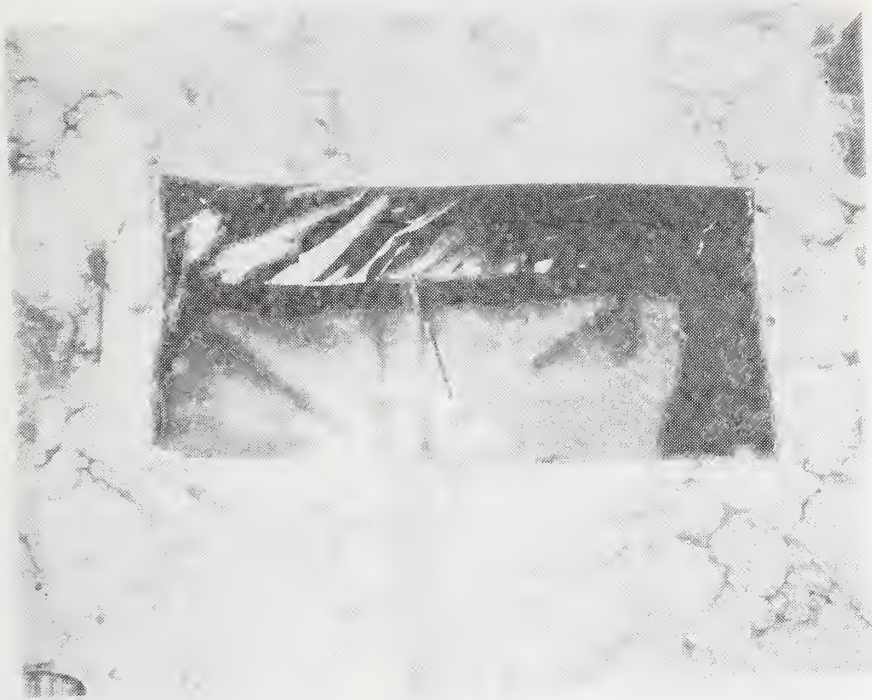


Figure C-86 Riser From Heat Duct in Floor to Register Constructed of Fabric Material.

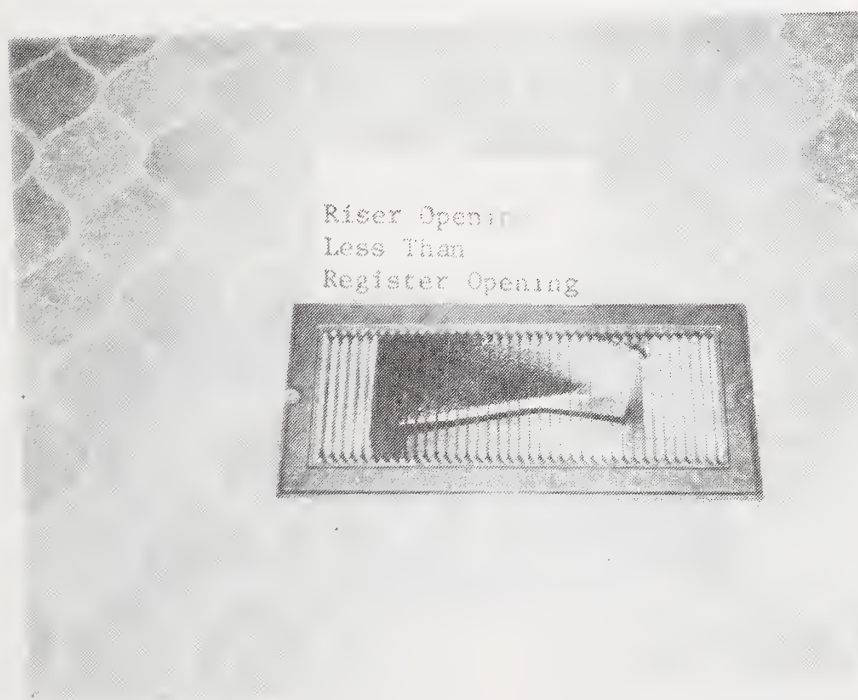


Figure C-87 Air Flow from Heat Duct Blocked by Sheet Metal Tab Which Protrudes into the Air Stream.



Figure C-88 Riser from Heat Duct to Floor Register Missing. Air Supply System Not Tight.



Figure C-89 Dirt and Flooring Material in Heat Duct Blocking Air Flow.

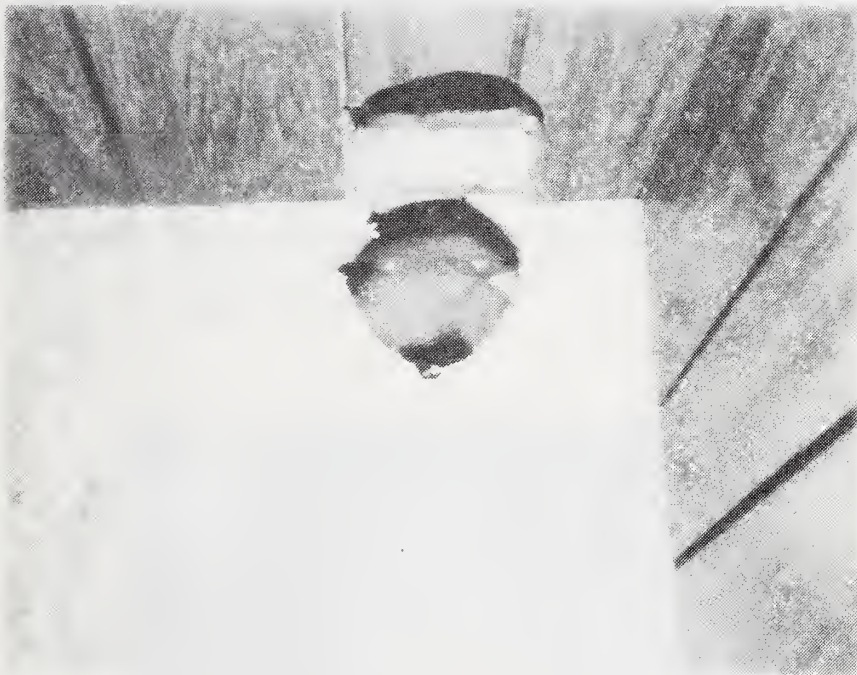


Figure C-90 Clothes Dryer Venting to Underside of
Mobile Home (Probably Site Installed)



Figure C-91 Example of Poor Workmanship - Hole Cut Through Ceiling for Passage of Furnace Vent



Figure C-92 Furnace Thermostat Located Adjacent to Furnace on Wall Common to Furnace Compartment Causes Problems of Temperature Control.

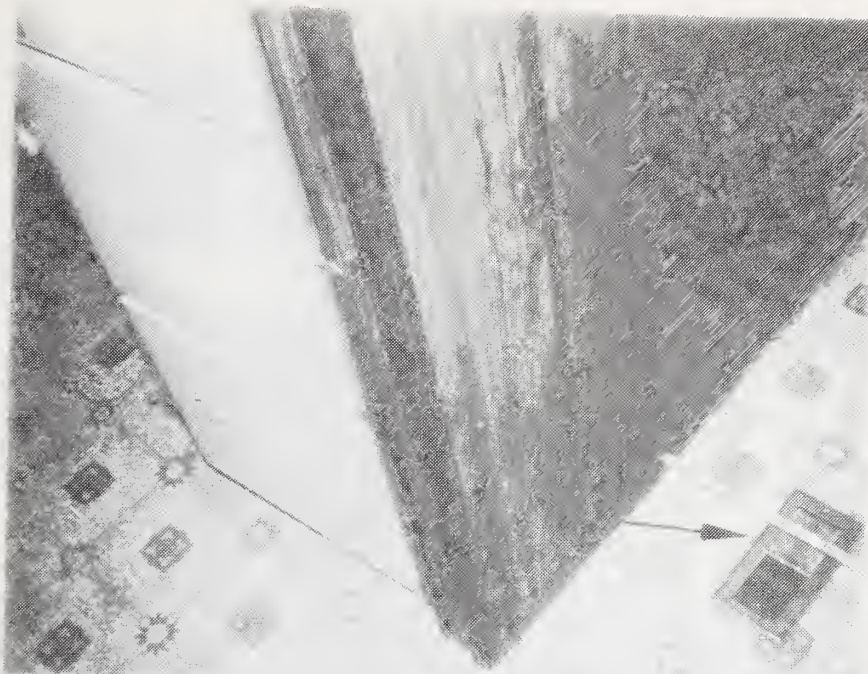


Figure C-93 Floor Register Located Eight Inches From Furnace Compartment Wall in Bedroom Creating Non-Uniform Distribution of Heat.

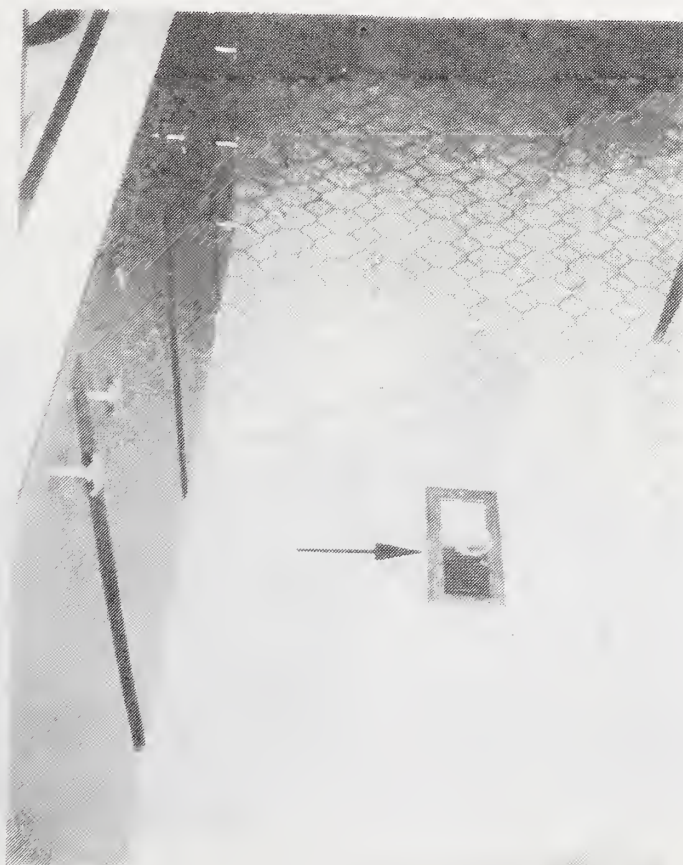


Figure C-94 Floor Register Location Adjacent to Kitchen Cabinets (high traffic area) constituting a Safety Hazard

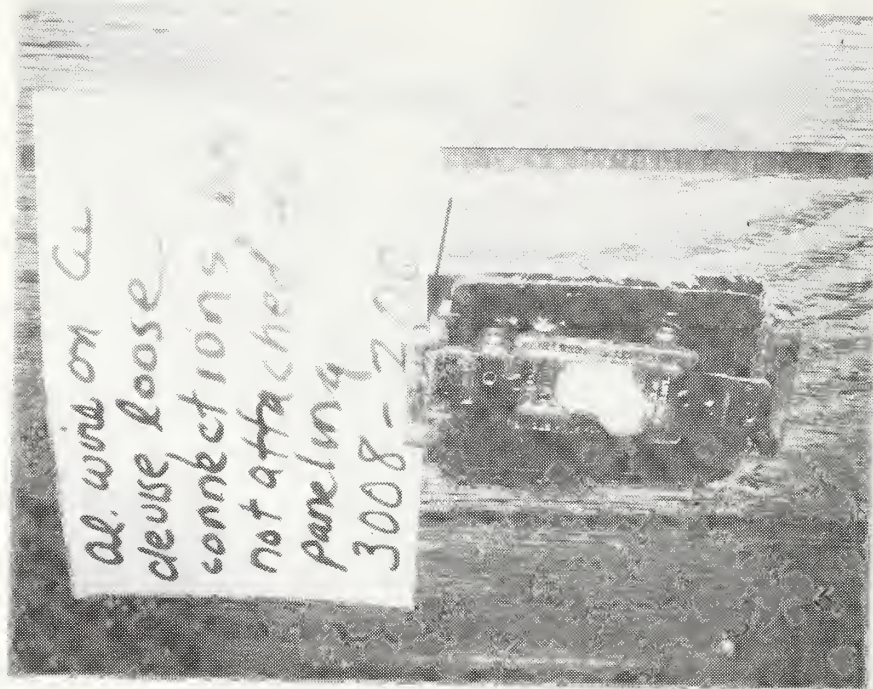


Figure C-95 Aluminum Wire Used With Copper Device



Figure C-96 Ceiling Fixture Inadequately Attached to Vegetable Fiberboard Ceiling Material.



Figure C-97 Loose Receptacle Box Attached
Only to Wood Paneling

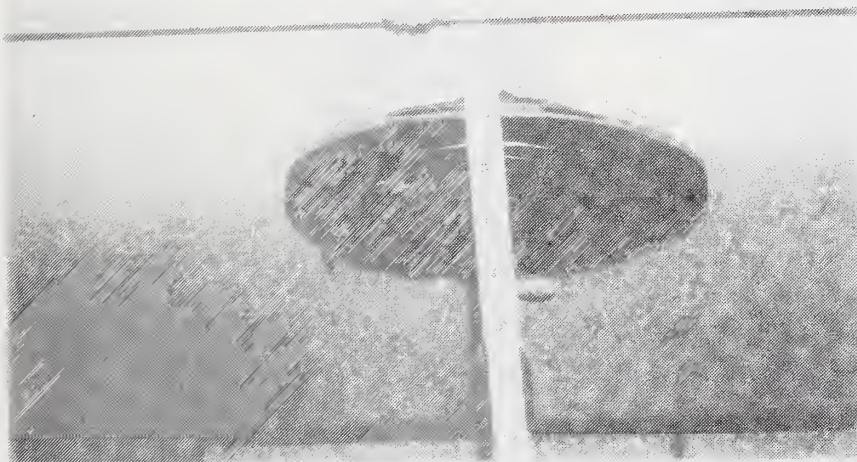


Figure C-98 - Loose Exhaust Fan In
Ceiling

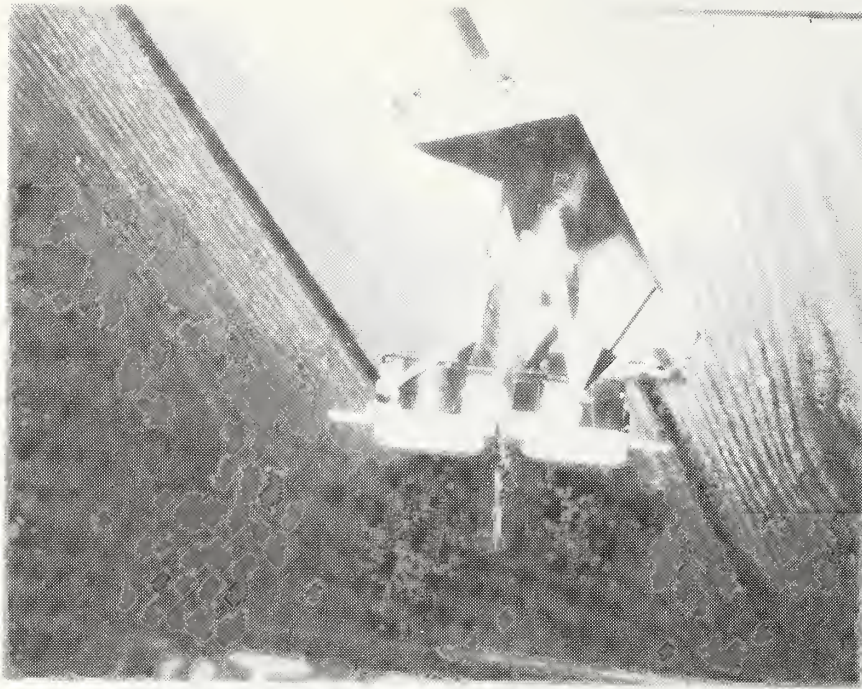


Figure C-99 - Overwrapped Aluminum
Wire in Wall Receptacle



Figure C-100 - Loose Connections
(Copper Wire) in Wall
Switch



Figure C-101 Cable Inadequately Supported and Exposed in Bedroom Closet.

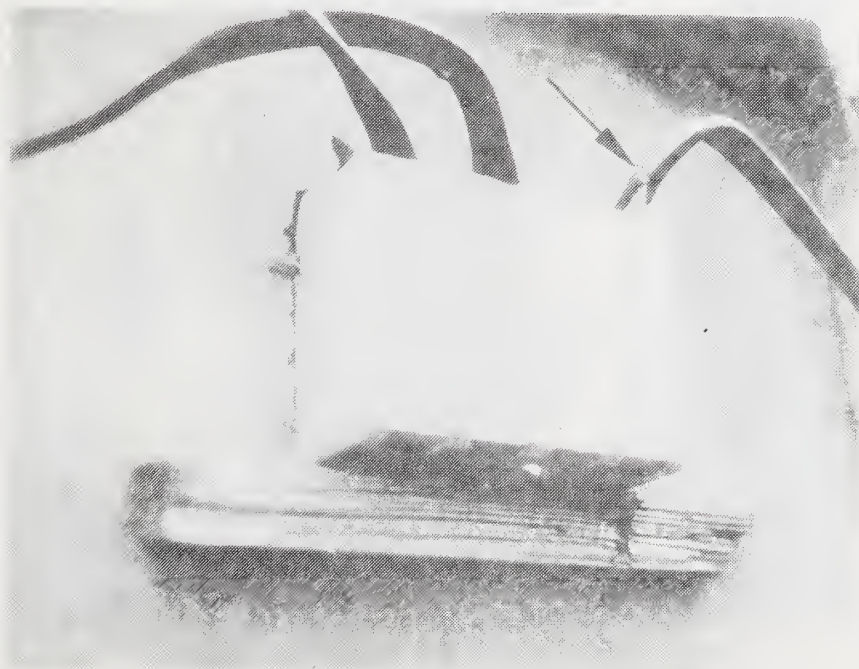


Figure C-102 - Cable Sheath Cut Short
of Box 111



Figure C-103 Inadequate Electrical Cable Protection -
Cable Wedged Between Wall Stud and Belt Rail

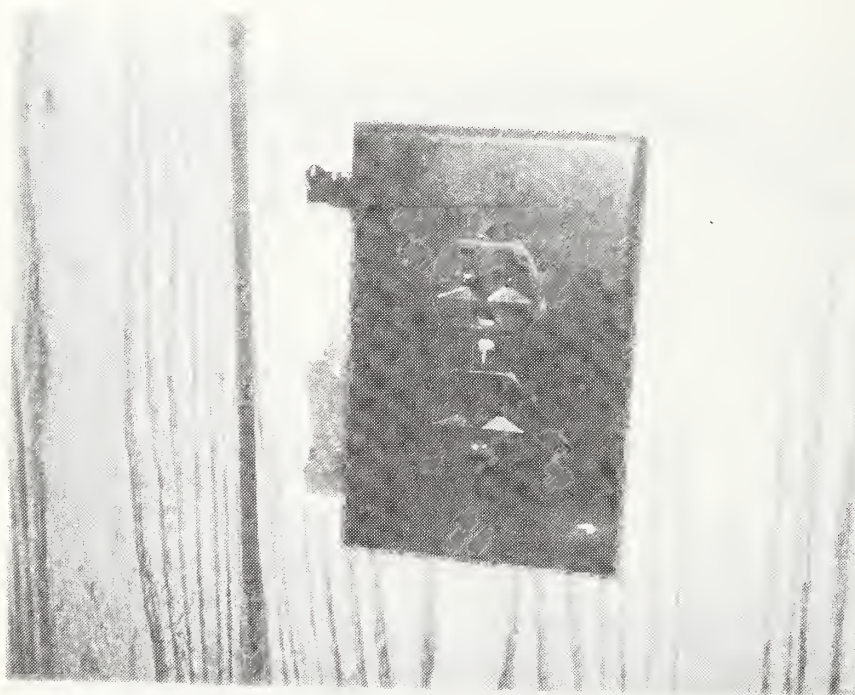


Figure C-104 Oversize Hole Cut for
Outlet Box Installation

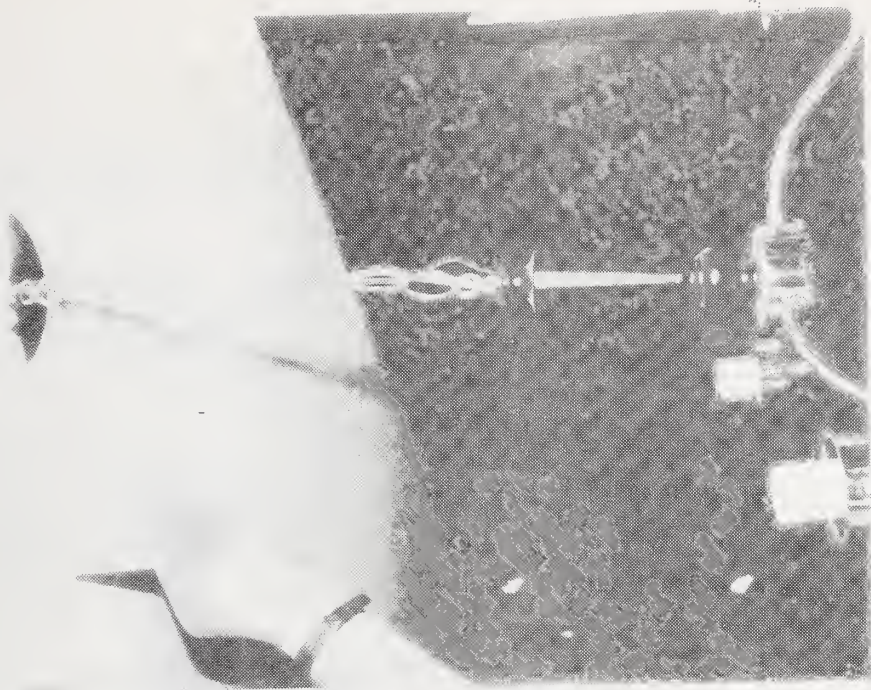


Figure C-105 Grounded Pendant Fixture.

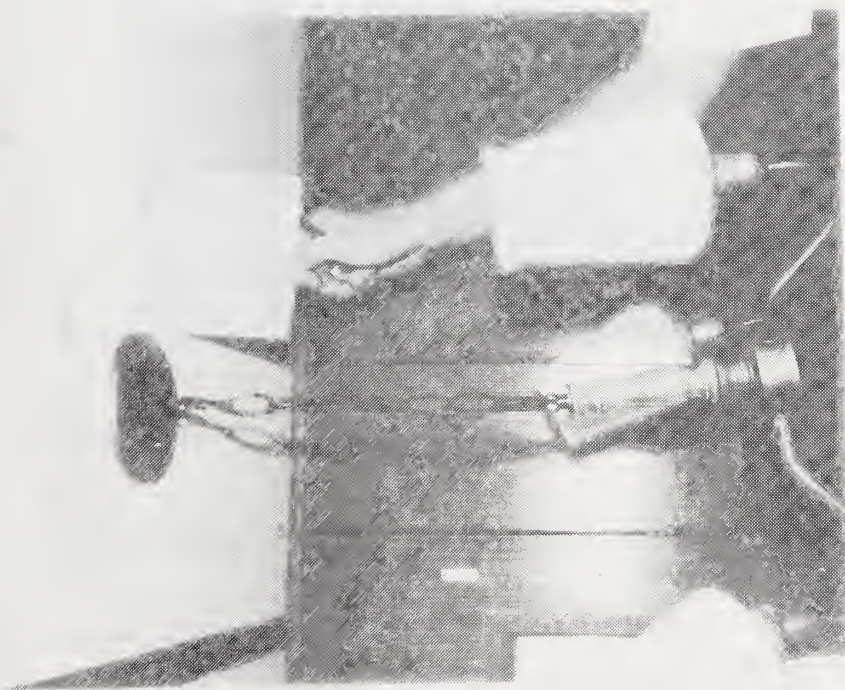


Figure C-106 Ungrounded Pendant Fixture

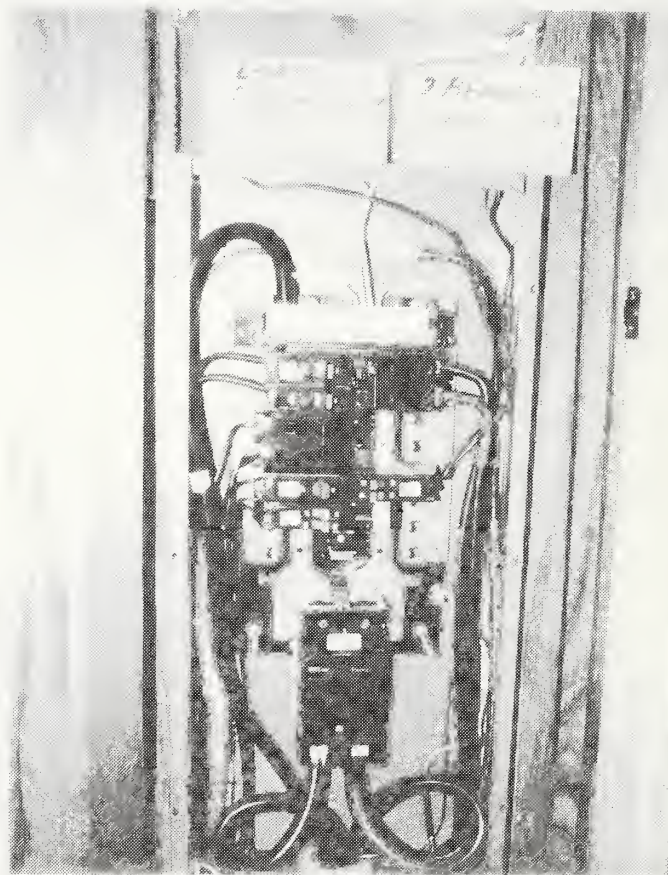


Figure C-107 - Insufficient Number of
Branch Circuits

U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NO.	2. Gov't Accession No.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE PERFORMANCE OF MOBILE HOMES A FIELD INSPECTION STUDY			5. Publication Date June 1975
			6. Performing Organization Code
7. AUTHOR(S) L. F. Skoda, J. H. Pielert, W. E. Greene, W. G. Street			8. Performing Organ. Report No. NBSIR 75-688
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
			11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Complete Address (Street, City, State, ZIP) Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 7th Street, S.W. Washington, D. C. 20410			13. Type of Report & Period Covered Interim
			14. Sponsoring Agency Code
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.) A field inspection study of mobile homes was conducted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The objective of the study was to evaluate the causes of mobile home problems by physically inspecting available units at various locations in the United States. A total of 257 units were inspected consisting mostly of mobile homes purchased by HUD and used as temporary housing for victims of the 1972 Hurricane Agnes disaster. The total number of problems found was 3,528 for the 257 units inspected. Of these problems, 2120 were directly related to inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, certification of designs, plant inspection), 934 were routine maintenance problems, and 374 were attributed to mechanical/electrical appliances and equipment. This report presents a computer listing of all problems plus photographic examples of observed problems. The number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now in use in the United States. Additionally, this was a ~~problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.~~			
17. KEY WORDS (six to twelve entries; alphabetical order; capitalize only the first letter of the first key word unless a proper name; separated by semicolons) Enforcement process; field inspection; house trailers; housing; Hurricane Agnes; mobile homes; performance data; standards.			
18. AVAILABILITY ☐ Unlimited ☐ For Official Distribution. Do Not Release to NTIS ☐ Order From Sup. of Doc., U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402, SD Cat. No. C13 ☒ Order From National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Springfield, Virginia 22151		19. SECURITY CLASS (THIS REPORT) UNCLASSIFIED 20. SECURITY CLASS (THIS PAGE) UNCLASSIFIED	21. NO. OF PAGES 201 22. Price

